

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 107

COPYRIGHT 1922 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

LONG STRUGGLE NOW EXPECTED IN MINE STRIKE

Union Men Numbering 595,000 Will Lay Down Tools at Midnight Tomorrow

NEW YORK, March 30 (By The Associated Press)—The hush of idleness seemed today to be already descending upon the unionized coal industry of the Nation. The anthracite miners' and operators' sub-committee on wage contract negotiations, abandoned all hope of halting the strike set for April 1 and entrenched themselves for a long struggle over the conference table.

Strike notices have been posted in both the bituminous and anthracite fields, Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced. Union miners, 595,000 strong, will lay down their tools at midnight tomorrow, when their present working contract with the operators will expire, he said.

While expressing a hope for speedy negotiation of a new contract for the anthracite workers, neither miners nor operators would predict today that such an agreement would be reached before the nation began to feel the pinch of a coal shortage.

"We have been asked to substantiate our demands for higher wages, and we must have time to do so," said Labor members of the Committee of Eight.

"We are content to wait until the miners have fully presented their case. Then it will be our turn to come to bat," said the operators.

With these comments they resumed discussion of the mass of data on costs-of-living, wage increases, hazards of the industry, mechanical production, and market profits on which the union men base their 19 demands. Among them they are stressing the demand for a 20 per cent increase to contract laborers; a minimum of \$5.20 a day for unskilled day laborers; the check-off system by which the mine operator collects the workman's union dues and a uniform wage-scale for machine operators.

To these demands the operators have thus far made but one answer—"Wages in the anthracite industry must come down."

Main Question at Issue

Is Adjustment of Wages

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30 (By The Associated Press)—While both the miners and operators include a varied number of items in their proposals for a settlement of the impending coal strike, the chief point of difference is wages. The miners in the bituminous field wish to retain the present basic wage scale and in the anthracite field an increase is asked. In both fields the operators ask for "wage proposals," which is taken by the miners to mean "wage reduction."

Briefly, the demands of the miners are: Bituminous—Removal of differentials within and between districts so as to result in increased wages for some workers and reduction for none; establishment of the 8-hour day, 5-day week; pay and one-half for overtime work, and double pay for Sunday and holiday work; weekly pay days; a wage contract for two years, ending March 31, 1924.

Anthracite—20 per cent increase of wages for tonnage reduction for home day advance for day-laborers; abolition of sub-contracting through individual agreements; establishment of the "check-off" system of collecting union dues by operators withholding sums from miners' wages; uniformity of wages for similar occupations; extension of the eight-hour day to include all workers; a uniform "consideration" day wage for miners, whose wage is reduced by abnormal working conditions; increased pay for overtime work; contract for two years, ending March 31, 1924.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS INCREASE IN STATE

Nearly \$6,000,000 Growth in a Few Months

Despite "hard times" and unemployment, savings deposits in Massachusetts trust companies increased nearly \$6,000,000 during the period between Dec. 31, 1921, and March 10 of this year, according to figures given out today by Joseph C. Allen, Commissioner of Banks. The amount on deposit in January was \$133,233,000, while in March it had increased to \$139,076,000.

Deposits in commercial departments increased from \$492,000,000 to \$469,118,000 for the same period. Borrowings in commercial departments on the part of trust companies dropped approximately \$7,000,000, the figures for December being \$20,831,000 and for March \$15,530,000.

It is felt by the Commissioner that these figures reemphasize the fundamental soundness of the financial structure affirmed by the commissioner in his special report earlier in the week, and represent an improvement in individual and business prosperity.

CONNECTICUT STILL RISING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 30.—The Connecticut River, rising steadily, reached a height of 15 feet here today, adding two feet in the last 24 hours. Pumps have been started to prevent backing up of water in buildings. At Bellows Falls, Vt., more than 10 feet of water is flowing over the dam, an increase of three feet since yesterday. The ice has broken away above the dam at Vernon, Vt. A further rise of a foot or more is predicted.

BOSTON LABOR UNION ASKED TO HOLD MEETINGS IN PUBLIC

Committee of Members Recommends Step to Combat Alleged Propaganda

A report to the Central Labor Union in Boston to be made on Sunday next, will recommend that the general public be admitted to meetings.

There has been a growing feeling, according to labor men, that the public considers inside proceedings of a union as something dangerous, merely because of their secrecy. Having nothing to conceal, say these men, and the secrecy in most cases being more a matter of custom than of necessity, it has been felt that a scheme of publicity would be mutually beneficial to public and to unions.

With this motive in view, a delegate to the Central Labor Union explains, a committee of 25 was appointed some six weeks ago to decide upon and recommend plans for greater publicity, the avowed intention being to remove criticism and to show the inside workings of a labor meeting.

This committee of 25 has met weekly and has decided that to admit the public would be one of the best means of countering alleged propaganda, which, they assert, has been broadcast in the past months.

It has already been planned to have

a great mass meeting in April in the interests of labor, at which labor problems shall be discussed, with the idea of informing the public about them.

It seemed to the committee that after this, the time would be propitious for throwing open the meetings of the Central Labor Union, which come on the first and third Sundays of the month. This proposition has now been made to the Central Labor Union.

At present the Central Labor Union is composed of delegates from other unions, their number prescribed by the by-laws, and their credentials standing thoroughly examined before admittance. The body therefore has no authority in labor matters, save that of recommendation. It is able, however, to say who shall attend its meetings, and even now it is possible for consent to be given for a guest to be present. The new plan, if it carries, is to admit guests by general invitation, instead of in individual cases. Publicity will also be used as a means of assuring the outside world of the sincerity and frankness of Labor's business methods.

AIRMEN FLYING ACROSS ATLANTIC

Start From Lisbon on 4000-Mile Trip to Brazil—60 Hours Flying Time Allowed

LISBON, March 30 (By The Associated Press)—The attempted flight from Lisbon to Pernambuco, Brazil, was started this morning, the naval captains, Sacadura and Coutinho, taking the air at 7 o'clock. They hope to make the trans-Atlantic passage of more than 4000 miles in 60 hours actual flying time. They expect to arrive in Brazil by April 18.

The first stop will be at the Canary Islands; from there, the route is by way of the Cape Verde Islands and thence to Fernando Noronha, a short distance northeast of Pernambuco.

The flight from the Cape Verde Islands to Fernando Noronha is attended with considerable risk, as the only precaution taken for the safety of the aviators has been the stationing of three Portuguese cruisers along the line of flight.

The aviators hoped to reach the Canaries tonight. The machine in which the aviators are making their flight is a hydro-airplane. It is of comparatively small dimensions, and this, in connection with the great distances to be traversed over water and the seas, has caused their expedition to be regarded here as extremely hazardous.

The first two jumps the Portuguese aviators have planned to take are of approximately equal distance, more than 1000 miles each, to the Canaries and then to the Cape Verde Islands, while the last stage of their contemplated

flight, to the Brazilian coast, is nearly 1700 miles. This final jump, if accomplished, will be second only in overseas distance to that of Sir John Alcock in his notable trans-Atlantic flight from Newfoundland to Ireland, more than 1900 miles, in the summer of 1919. The flight of the American naval seaplane NC-4 from Newfoundland to the Azores earlier in the same year was approximately 1200 miles.

BONUS BILL REVISION WILL BE DEMANDED BY SENATOR SMOOT

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Legislative matters, including the tariff, and the bonus, were discussed with President Harding today by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, ranking Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee.

The Senator reiterated the statements of other majority members of the Finance Committee that the tariff bill would be reported next week, and the Senate and given the right of way as soon as an opportunity had been given Senate members to study the revised measure.

He said that as a member of the Finance Committee, before which the measure now is pending, he would urge that the bonus be reduced so as to provide by taxation funds sufficient to meet payments to one-time service men provided in it. Senator Smoot said he also discussed governmental reorganization with the President. The Senator is a member of the joint committee which soon will take up consideration of the reorganization plans.

EFFECT OF COTTON MILLS STRIKE
QUEBEC, March 26 (Special Correspondence)—Sixty families of mill operatives have left the city of Manchester, N. H., for the Province of Quebec since the start of the strike in the cotton mills. A total of 302 French-Canadian families returned from the New England states to Quebec last year.

CITY FLAG MAY BE DISPLAYED DURING CENTENNIAL YEAR

Permission Given All Persons to Fly It on All Occasions When National Emblem Is Shown

Permission to display the Boston city flag this year, Boston's centennial year, on all occasions when the national flag is displayed is given all persons in a proclamation issued by Mayor Curley.

The city flag, composed of the city seal in continental buff on a field of continental blue, was created by a city ordinance which restricted its use to display on the City Hall, and on Boston Common when the national flag was flown. Authorization must be obtained from the Mayor for the display of the flag on any other occasion or in any other place. The same ordinance created the city standard to be used in the council chambers, similar to the city flag with the exception of a representation of the Trimountain on the reverse side, and a fringe.

Previous to 1917, the city had no official standard. During its term of office, Alvan H. Peters, city messenger for 24 years, devised a flag, the city seal on a circular white base, which was used for the conventions of such organizations as the Odd Fellows and the Masons. The present city flag had its origin in the Committee on Public Celebrations, a city committee in charge of the various war celebrations and such affairs. In an attempt to devise an emblem, designs based on the hub of a wheel and its spokes were brought forward but the flag improvised by Mr. Peters was brought out by his successor, Edward J. Leary, which gave the members a clue, and the present emblem was adopted on their recommendations. Addison L. Winslow, formerly civic secretary of the Boston City Club and now one of the vice-presidents of the National Shawmut Bank, was one of the men instrumental in having the present emblem adopted.

Boston's official standard may be carried on parades, reviews, and on

other official occasions when the Mayor is present. Boston organizations are allowed to have copies of the standard on approval of the Mayor.

LAWRENCE MILLS ARE ON VERGE OF COMPLETE TIE-UP

Of the 21,000 Operatives on Pay Rolls of Textile Plants Saturday About 3000 Working

Reports from the textile areas of New England today indicate that the striking forces are being constantly augmented notwithstanding the fact that the movement started more than nine weeks ago. In Lawrence there are said to be less than 3000 operatives at work in the many mills of that city today; the number on strike and out of employment because of the closing of the Arlington Mills have gradually increased from something like 10,000 on Monday to 18,000 today.

Minor textile strikes are taking place in various small places throughout the affected area and these, in the sum total, are adding materially to the strength of the operatives. The officials of the textile workers' unions appear to have the movement well in hand, and the indications point to an absolute tieup of the industry in New England within a very short time if nothing takes place to end the controversy.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 30.—The strike of cotton mill operatives had advanced so far today that it was estimated not more than 3000 were working. When the week closed Saturday there were about 21,000 on the pay rolls.

Of the idle ones, 7000 went workless by the shutdown of the Arlington Mills, announced as due to poor business conditions, but characterized by unions as in the nature of a lockout. The remainder are strikers, absentees or persons out of the job because of the closing of plants.

The Everett and Methuen Company mills have had to shut down completely. In the five others the workers present today were so few that only light operation was possible.

The woolen mills, including those of the American Woolen Company, which took no part in the wage reduction announcement against which the strike is directed, were the only ones operating to any large degree.

The strength of the strikers, increased daily since the first walkouts of Monday, was augmented today on all sides. "At this rate no mill will be able to open its gates Monday morning," one strike leader said. Officials at the Pacific Mills, the largest of the plants affected, said they had enough persons at work to operate for some time, but admittedly on a basis of only about 25 per cent compared with recent operations.

Position of Pacific Mills

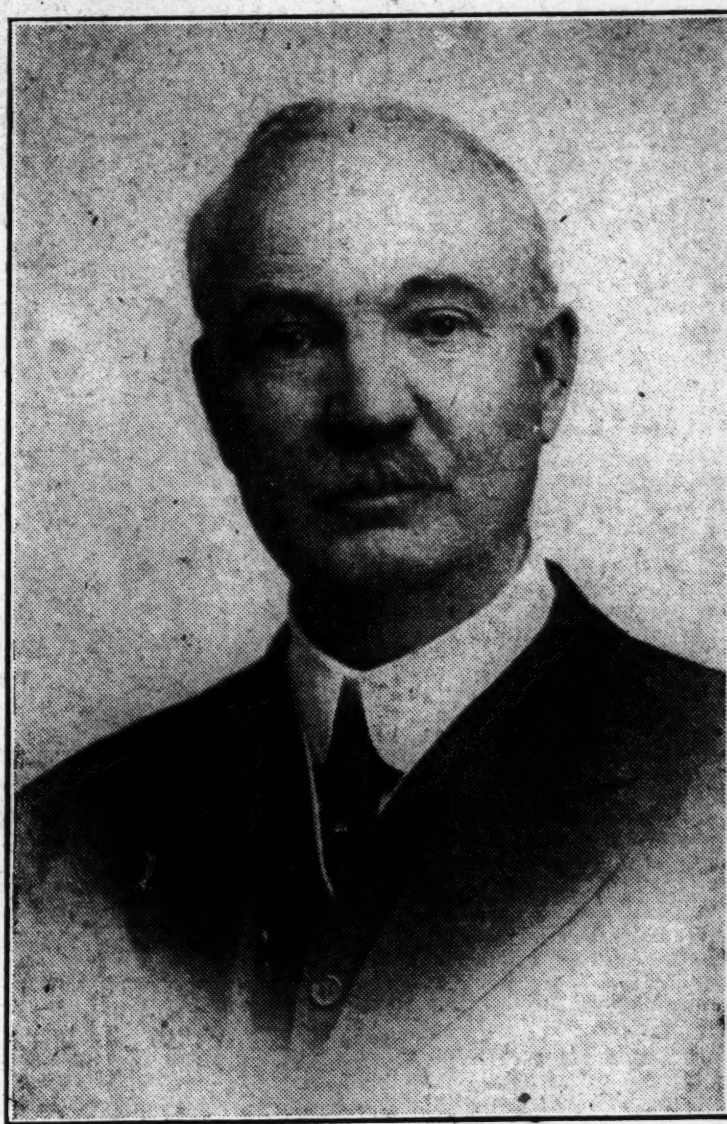
Is Stated by an Official

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 29 (Special Correspondence)—The following statement given by a prominent official of the Pacific Mills deals with the company's reasons for the reduction in wages announced by that corporation:

"It was absolutely impossible for the Pacific Mills to continue operations under the old wage scale, for in the first place the cotton crop of the south last year was very poor, which caused the scarcity of raw cotton and resultant high prices. This started the trouble for the mills.

"Again, farmers everywhere, particularly in the south and west, are receiving low prices for their products, lower prices than they have received in 25 years. This has decreased their buying and has destroyed the balance among the various classes of workers of the country. And again, this decrease in buying power of the consumer has caused a slackening of in retail trade, so that retailers generally are stocked or overstocked. The same condition is true to a perhaps lesser degree of the wholesalers. The

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)



Augustus O. Thomas

State Superintendent of Schools of Maine

MAINE SPENDING \$4,000,000 FOR NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Progress of the State in Educational Matters Indicated by Large Amount of Construction

PORTLAND, Me., March 30 (Special)—Maine is making remarkable strides along educational lines and not a little of its progress is due to the effective work of Dr. A. O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools. Much of its progress, however, is due to Maine's desire to keep abreast of the times in all matters of education and it has had some able men in charge of this state department in the past, among them Payson Smith, now head of the Department of Education of Massachusetts, and a native of this city.

One of the outstanding features in connection with educational progress in Maine is the vast amount of new school building construction that will be carried on throughout the State during the present year. It is conservatively estimated that this will exceed in value \$4,000,000, which is decidedly meritorious in a State which cannot be called wealthy, to say the least, and where the greater part of the settled territory is agricultural and taxes, as a result of the war and increasing costs of every description, are high in comparison with the past.

Here are some of the new school structures that are to be erected during the present year and most of the estimates will be exceeded, as is always the case in connection with buildings of this character:

Deering High School (in Portland) \$500,000
South Portland High..... 200,000
Belfast High..... 150,000
Millinocket High..... 200,000
Presque Isle High..... 150,000

Fort Fairfield High..... 125,000
Madison High..... 200,000
Gardiner High..... 200,000

It may be seen from these figures that Maine is to have at least eight fine new high schools, costing nearly \$2,000,000 in themselves, and there are, doubtless, other smaller ones that will be erected during the year. In the majority of cases, however, they will be school buildings with other grades than high under one roof.

In addition Bangor is to erect a \$100,000 graded school and the remainder of the \$4,000,000 building program for the year is to be an immense number of smaller structures averaging in cost from \$8000 to \$50,000 each. Of course much of this construction has been delayed because of the high cost of materials during the war period and this, in a measure, explains the great rush to erect new buildings this year. It is practically the first season since the war when materials and labor will be down to what might be called somewhere normal. On the other hand many of the towns and cities have been forced to build this year because of a lack of accommodations for their rapidly increasing number of students.

There are at present in Maine about 155,000 students attending the schools of the State. To show the increasing interest in education in Maine it is only necessary to state that five years ago its cost in the State was approximately \$7,700,000, while today it has jumped to \$80,000,000 and next year it is predicted that it will be notably greater. Today the value of public school property in Maine is about \$20,000,000, while five years ago it was approximately \$9,500,000.

Maine has taken a high rank in connection with the teaching of agriculture in its schools, a very important fact in view of its standing as an agricultural state. In its high school agriculture instruction, for every dollar that the State puts out, the student earns in return on his project, \$2.56. In Utah it is only \$2.02, in Indiana, \$1.53, and in Minnesota, \$1.56.

In the total amount received Maine stands third in the Nation. Indiana leads with 38 schools and \$147,000; Minnesota comes second with 78 schools in which it is carried on, and a total of \$82,200, and Maine comes third with only 18 schools but a total earned of \$81,700. Certainly a record of which the Pine Tree State has reason to be proud.

MALDEN TO HELP HOUSING PROBLEM

Adoption of amended building ordinances for period of three years to provide additional housing accommodations in Malden, is recommended by the Board of Appeal of Malden to the City Council. The proposed amendment would permit alteration to two-and-a-half and three-story houses to provide for three families, whereas the present ordinances permit but two families per house.

Question has arisen whether, at the end of the three-year period, occupants of such altered buildings will vacate or whether they will be permitted to continue occupancy and further alterations of such buildings shall cease at that time. The ordinance committee has been asked to provide for the expiration of the time-limit through an addition to the proposed ordinance.

NEW SCHOOLS ARE PLANNED FOR ALL PARTS OF STATE

Increased Building Due Partly to Pause in War—Classes Now Are Crowded

School buildings in Massachusetts, either under construction or authorized, involve the total expenditure of over \$17,000,000, and the accommodation of 35,000 pupils, of which \$7,000,000 is to go for 39 elementary school buildings for 15,000 pupils and \$10,000,000 will go for 29 high school buildings for 20,000 pupils. One way in which the people of the towns and cities in the state are meeting this demand for funds is by authorization from the state to exceed the debt limit already set by the Legislature.

Representatives of New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Dartmouth meet with the members of the Municipal Finance Committee of the Legislature this evening in the City Hall, New Bedford, to seek authorization for indebtedness for school purposes. New Bedford voters have already authorized the construction of three elementary schools costing \$1,900,000, and two junior high schools to cost \$1,100,000, and they also want to build a fourth elementary school to cost \$500,000. Fairhaven residents want to build an elementary school to cost \$50,000 and the people of Dartmouth want an elementary school costing \$35,000, and a junior high school costing \$125,000.

Somerville to Issue Bonds

Somerville's Board of Aldermen authorized last night the building of an assembly hall and a six-room addition on the Western Junior High School with the issuance of \$250,000 of school bonds to provide the funds. Part of this sum is to go toward the purchase of a site for the proposed junior high schools for the Winter Hill and East Somerville districts, the latter one alone to cost approximately \$1,000,000.

The reasons for the increase of school construction can be divided into two groups, the lack of buildings due to cessation of work during the war, and the greater realization of the value of higher education. For four years during the war period the school building construction programs of the cities and towns were abandoned. But the need for schools continued to grow as did the population of the State. As a result the schools today are overcrowded and many pupils are attending

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

Local	
Public May Enter Meetings of Union.....	1
New Schools Are Planned for All Parts of State.....	1
Permission Given to Display City Flag During Centennial Year.....	1
Rare Borden Curious Given Constantly.....	1
People College.....	1
Demand for Unions Held to Be Elastic.....	8
October Mountain Passes to State.....	8
Massachusetts Senate Urges National Government to Act Promptly on Bonus Bill.....	9
Julius S. Bache, New York Banker, Advocates Sales Tax in Speech Before Real Estate Leaders Here.....	9
Supra Rights Urged for Women of Philippines.....	10
Chamber of Commerce Seeking Passage of China Trade Bill.....	10
Many Mentioned for Police Chief.....	10
City Saves \$29,000 a Year by Stopping Water Leaks.....	11
Uniformity Sought in Parole Methods.....	11
Judge Hill Comments on Recent Action of Henry Ford.....	12
General	
Maine Spending \$4,000,000 for New School Buildings This Year.....	1
Airmen Flying Across Atlantic, and Long Struggle Anticipated Before Settlement Reached in Miners' Strike Set for Tomorrow.....	1
Senate Unanimously Ratifies Submarine-Gas Treaty.....	2
Freight Rate Reduction Urged in Canada 3	
World Currency Decried as New Financial Panacea.....	5
America Aids Sir Arthur Balfour; India Causes Mr. Montagu's Fall.....	5
Trades Union Congress Strengthening Its Policy.....	5
Sir M. Dockrell on Irish Situation.....	5
Federal Income Tax Bring in Smaller Returns Than in 1921.....	9
Mr. Norris May Be Re-elected President.....	9
Moderationists in Canada Accused of Padding Petitions.....	10
Noisy Strikers Interrupt Rhode Island Senate.....	11
Italy Sees Ross System at Work.....	19
Women Eligible for Presidency in Germany.....	19
Financial	
Real Estate.....	12
Shipping News.....	12
Western Union Telegraph Company's Annual Report.....	13
Depression Has Little Effect on Harvard Finances.....	13
Orient Furnishes Opportunities.....	13
American Capital.....	13
Urges Sugar Beet Production in Great Britain.....	13
Stock Market Quotations.....	14
Money Market.....	15
Railway Earnings.....	15
Leipzig Fair Is Index to German Trade Conditions.....	15
Turn in Cotton Trade Arrives.....	15
New Foreign Exchange Rules.....	15
Baltimore & Ohio February Income.....	15
Dividends Declared.....	15
Sporting	
Boston University Wins Title.....	16
American Bowling Congress.....	16
College Gymnastics Meet.....	17
Schaefer Defends Title.....	17
Features	
City of Yonkers Plans Half Century Celebration.....	4
Art, Music, Theaters.....	4
Stuart's Sketch of Washington.....	6
Genoa Takes a Hand in Future History.....	10
The Washington Observer.....	10
The Household Page.....	18
The Children's Page.....	20
Home Forum.....	21
Editorials.....	22

SUBMARINE-GAS TREATY RATIFIED UNANIMOUSLY

Senator Wadsworth Tries to Justify Chemical Warfare—
Senator France Only Opponent of Naval Pact

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Two more Washington conference treaties were ratified by the Senate today—the five-power treaty for limitation of naval armament and the treaty concerning the use of submarines and gases. The naval pact was ratified by a vote of 74 to 1. The vote on the submarine gas agreement was 71 to 0. Tomorrow the nine-power treaty relating to China will be presented and prompt action on it sought. Before the week is over the Senate in all probability will have placed the final seal of approval upon all the covenants of the Washington conference.

Thus before many hours are past the basic purposes of President Harding in bidding nine nations to the American council table will have been achieved. By today's ratification primarily the devastating international competition in naval building is brought to a stop. Except for "replacement" craft no new and expensive capital ship colossus will be laid down for at least 10 years to come. Nearly 70 great ships of war, representing investments of hundreds of millions of money in America, Great Britain and Japan, are to be scrapped. By agreement among five nations dominating the seas no capital ship henceforward may be built exceeding 35,000 tons in displacement. No gun of greater caliber than 16 inches may be placed aboard them. No so-called "auxiliary" ship may be laid down in excess of 10,000 tons, nor mount a gun of greater than 8-inch caliber.

Over and above all those achievements is the establishment of a ratio of battleship strength whereby America obtains equality with Great Britain, hitherto mistress of the seas, and permanent superiority over Japan in the proportion for America, Great Britain and Japan, respectively, of 5-5-3. Finally, in order to insure that the naval treaty makes for naval peace in the region regarded most menacing to peace, America, Japan and Great Britain agree henceforward to establish no "aggressive" fortifications against one another in the far east.

Use of Submarine Curbed
In the treaty curbing the use of the submarine and chemical gas, humanitarian measures demanded by the conscience of the world are to come into force. The clauses concerning the submarine—described by Elihu Root, their author, as provisions designed to abolish the "piracy" practiced by Germany—are destined to prevent its use henceforward against peaceful ships of commerce and civilian non-combatants. The ban on gas interprets "the general opinion of the civilized world" that the use of such a weapon of war "has been justly condemned."

In the case of both submarine and gas, other nations not signatory to the Washington treaties are to be invited to join in the international law the treaties essay to lay down. Expectation that the naval treaty would be unanimously ratified was wrecked by Senator Joseph I. France (R.), of Maryland, who declared himself opposed to any form of disarmament pending the creation of an international tribunal empowered to impose peace upon the world. Until all the nations are federated to accept the judgments of such a court, Senator France told the Senate, "not only combat any reduction of the United States Navy, but will advocate the maintenance of the most powerful fleet that could be constructed."

Senator France's views seem destined to isolation. Even the three other Republicans—Senators Borah, Johnson and La Follette—who were party insurgents on the four-power insular treaty, rallied to the support of the naval limitation agreement. Democrats tumbled into line in bandwagon proportions after their most vociferous spokesman, Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, reiterated Senator Hitchcock's claims of yesterday that the supreme achievement of the Washington Conference was in fact of Democratic origin.

The Roll Call
The roll call on the naval treaty was as follows:
For ratification, 74:
Republicans (47): Ball, Delaware; Borah, Idaho; Bursum, New Mexico;

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston City Club, Congressman Sydney Anderson of Minnesota discusses "The Farm Bloc." 8.
Boston Public Library, public lecture by Martha A. S. Shannon, civic worker, on "Boston Becomes a City: 1822, Its Social, Literary and Artistic Development." 8.

Associated Veterans Societies of New England, meeting: South Armory, 7:30.
Engineers Club of Boston, oriental entertainment, lecture by Dr. T. Hsieh on "China and the Orient." 8.

Boston League for Women Voters, Prof. Sarah H. Stites of Simmons College, to lead discussion on "Economics for Women Citizens"; Little Bazaar, room 355.

Lowell Institute lecture, T. R. Glover of England, on "The Great Century of Greece"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Leland Powers School Alumni Association, dramatics; Leland Powers School, Fenway, 8.

B. Y. M. C. Union, public rehearsal of "The Union Orchestra"; 48 Boylston Street, 7:30.

United Commercial Travelers Association, dinner; 15 Brattle Street, 6:30.

Boston University School of Theology, annual reception of Mt. Vernon League of the school.

Girls City Club, talk by Dr. Lily Burbank on "The New Obligation of Girls Toward Social and Political Questions," 8 Newbury Street, 8.

Harvard University, lecture by Prof. Jacques Cavallier of Universities of Harvard and Toulouse, on "Les Allages Metalliques"; Pierce Hall, 6.

Business Women's Club, illustrated lecture by Emma Fall Scofield, traveler and lecturer, on "From the Cape of Good Hope to Victoria Falls"; 144 Bowdoin Street, 8.

Thursday Morning Porting Club, entertainment; Dorchester Women's Club House, 8.

Calder, New York; Cameron, Arizona; Capper, Kansas; Colt, Rhode Island; Cummins, Iowa; Curtis, Kansas; Dillingham, Vermont; Edge, New Jersey; Elkins, West Virginia; Ernst, Kentucky; Fernald, Maine; Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Gooding, Idaho; Hale, Maine; Johnson, California; Jones, Washington; LaFollette, Wisconsin; Lenroot, Wisconsin; Lodge, Massachusetts; McCormick, Illinois; McCumber, North Dakota; McLean, Connecticut; McNary, Oregon; Moses, New Hampshire; Nelson, Minnesota; New, Indiana; Oddie, Nevada; Page, Vermont; Pepper, Pennsylvania; Phipps, Colorado; Poindexter, Washington; Rawson, Iowa; Shortridge, California; Smoot, Utah; Spencer, Missouri; Stanford, Oregon; Sterling, South Dakota; Sutherland, West Virginia; Townsend, Michigan; Wadsworth, New York; Warren, Wyoming; Watson, Indiana; Weller, Maryland; Willis, Ohio.

Democrats (27): Ashurst, Arizona; Broussard, Louisiana; Caraway, Arkansas; Chalmers, Texas; Dial, South Carolina; Fletcher, Florida; Gerry, Rhode Island; Glass, Virginia; Harris, Georgia; Harrison, Mississippi; Hitchcock, Nebraska; King, Utah; Myers, Montana; Overman, North Carolina; Owen, Oklahoma; Pittman, Nevada; Pomeroy, Ohio; Sheppard, Texas; Shields, Tennessee; Simmons, North Carolina; Swanson, Virginia; Trammell, Florida; Underwood, Alabama; Walsh, Massachusetts; Walsh, Montana; Watson, Georgia; Williams, Mississippi.

Against ratification (1):
Republican, France, Maryland.

Mr. Wadsworth in Defense of Gas

One of the outstanding surprises of the entire proceedings in the Senate was provided at the end of the day by Senator Wadsworth (R.), of New Hampshire, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate. In a vigorous issue with Article V of the submarine-gas treaty, binding the signatory powers to the prohibition of chemical warfare, Senator Wadsworth declared he could not conscientiously support an international agreement which he was firmly convinced was doomed to remain "a dead letter." Mr. Wadsworth, a few moments later, when the roll was called, did not vote against the treaty, but refrained from voting altogether, absenting himself from the chamber for the purpose.

"On that dread day when any of the nations signatory to this pact," Senator Wadsworth said, "is fighting desperately with its back to the wall for self-preservation, this agreement will be disregarded, and its inevitable violation will convict those who made the treaty."

Senator Wadsworth, pleading that ruthless submarine warfare, too, might be expected from a belligerent fighting for existence, introduced a striking array of figures in support of chemical warfare. He declared there were "widespread misapprehensions" as to its "cruelty." The New York Senator quoting figures submitted by the surgeon-general of the United States Army said there were only 1421 fatalities in the American expeditionary forces from gas, and while 24 per cent of American fatalities ensued from wounds caused by bullets, shells or high explosives, only 2 per cent of the American expeditionary forces entire losses was due to gas.

The chairman of the Military Affairs Committee said that during the final 16 months of the world war the allied forces lost roughly 30 per cent of their men in gas warfare.

"Is it likely," he asked, "that with such a demonstration of the potentiality of chemical warfare, the gas weapon can be definitely and finally barred for the future?" Viewing the situation from such considerations, Senator Wadsworth declared it would be folly for the United States, or any other nation, to discontinue at least experiments with the possibilities of chemical warfare. He also referred to the importance of numerous gases for industrial purposes and explained the case with which facilities for their production could be converted into war agencies in time of emergency.

Public Opinion Given Credit
Senator Borah, announcing his intention of voting for the naval treaty, modestly disclaimed authorship of the movement which had brought limitation about. "Public opinion was the author," the Idaho Republican declared. Then he added that his chief emotion at this hour was his hope that the treaty is only the beginning of a movement for complete international disarmament. In the later course of the debate, Senator Borah discussed

the failure of the naval treaty to specify what constitutes a merchant ship. He said he foresaw complications, and possible wreckage of the humanitarian purpose of the submarine treaty, if France, for example, decided to regard as a merchant ship any vessel armed in any way and thus felt at liberty to submarine it at will. Senator Lodge retorted that "it would be beyond the power of France alone to change the accepted definition of international law."

Senator Harrison delivered in his accustomed stentorian and athletic manner what may be interpreted as the Democrats' 1922 campaign speech against the Washington Conference. They will cry from the houseposts, that made plain by the Mississippi, that their votes were "gladly" available for passage of the naval limitation treaty. They will loudly clamor, too, according to Mr. Harrison, that long before Senator Borah moved his limitation resolution and long before President Harding called the Conference, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, Walter L. Hensley of Missouri, originated the idea of an international parity to discuss naval reduction.

"We shall not let the Republican party or Administration monopolize credit for this achievement," Mr. Harrison shouted. "The two men who crystallized public opinion in this country and forced Congress as well as the President to call the conference were William E. Borah and ex-President Woodrow Wilson. It was those two men who conceived the idea and put the requisite force behind it."

So now the country knows what the Democrats will say if the G. O. P., as appears to be the plan, flings the banner of the Washington Conference to the breeze as the paramount issue of the 1922 Congressional contest.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO BE TOPIC SATURDAY

Prof. Frank M. Leavitt, associate superintendent of schools, Pittsburgh, Pa., will deliver the principal address on phases of vocational training at a meeting of the Vocational Education Society of Boston to be held Saturday afternoon at Wentworth Institute. Professor Leavitt served many years as director of manual training in the Boston schools. Prof. Arthur L. Williston, principal of the institute, will deliver the word of welcome.

A brief description of the new school of photo-engraving at Wentworth, with an exhibition of monochromes, color plates and designs, will be given by Elmer W. Greene, instructor in that department. The photo-engraving equipment, recently added to make a new department, is operated in conjunction with the printing and graphic arts departments, affording a complete cycle of instruction in the making-up of the printed and pictorial page.



Massachusetts Girls in Smith College, Photographed at Northampton on the Day They Were Announced as Members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. They Are, Left to Right: Misses Anna Sheedy '22 of Worcester, Mary Daily '22 of Warren, Mildred Palmer '23 of Lee, Majorie Crandall '22 of Malden, Ruth Irwin '22 of Catamnet, Margaret Ward '22 of Milton and Katherine Howland '22 of Conway

MASSACHUSETTS GIRLS WIN HONORS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 29 (Special Correspondence).—One of the last announcements before the Easter vacation was that relating to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society, an unusually large group of names appearing in the list of successful students. Massachusetts made an especially good showing; no less than seven from this State won the coveted honor. They are: Misses Anna Sheedy '22 of Worcester; Mary Daily '22 of Warren; Mildred Palmer '23 of Lee; Majorie Crandall '22 of Malden; Ruth Irwin '22 of Catamnet; Margaret Ward '22 of Milton, and Katherine Howland '22 of Conway.

RECIPROCITY RULE FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

Three States to Join in Giving Privilege to Each Other

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29 (Special Correspondence).—Connecticut has been asked to join with Massachusetts and Rhode Island in a reciprocity plan to give motor trucks of one state the use of the highways of the two other states within a 15-mile limit of the boundary lines.

Connecticut has a law providing for the registering of motor vehicles from a neighboring state to operate in Connecticut within 15 miles of the boundary, provided the state in which the motor is owned extends the same privilege to Connecticut automobile owners. The amount of fee to be charged is left to the discretion of the motor-vehicle commission.

John A. Macdonald, deputy motor vehicle commissioner, recently attended a conference in Boston, called to consider a uniform agreement for the three states. He stated at the office of the Connecticut Commission of Motor Vehicles that there are a great many serious problems to adjust in the matter in order to bring the laws of the three states into a

harmonious basis for a uniform interpretation.

"Nothing was done at the meeting," he stated, "but to arrange preliminary plans for getting together on the question. I have asked John N. Cole, commissioner of the department of public works, who represented Massachusetts, to write out his interpretation of the law of Massachusetts, and how he would adjust it to the Connecticut law, and I am to get the same from the representative of Rhode Island. From these as a beginning we hope to come to an adjustment for all these states that will be fair to all."

TEACHERS' EQUAL PAY IS QUESTIONED

Women's Proposal Would Prove Costly to City, Men Assert

Do the people of Boston really want its women high school teachers put on an equal basis with its men high school teachers, is the purport of an appeal being sent out by the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association of which William L. Anderson of the Dorchester High School is president. Herbert B. Cole of the Girls' High is secretary, and Joseph L. Powers of the Public Latin School chairman of publicity.

According to this appeal women high school teachers are paid a maximum salary of \$50 a week. The \$13 a week increase which they seek would cost the city at least \$400,000 a year, \$200,000 to cover the increase for this particular group and eventually another \$200,000 for other groups. It states further that if the theory of equal pay is adopted it means a still further salary readjustment through-

out the school system that will mean an additional cost to the city of \$2,000,000 a year.

The association forecasts that if this rule is adopted by the School Committee it will extend to all city departments, making the eventual increase in expense to the city far in excess of \$2,000,000.

PLAN CHANGES IN STATE GOVERNMENT

Several fundamental changes in the organization of the State government, recommended in a report on State administration and expenditures submitted to the General Court by a special recess commission, will be the subject of study by a committee of five prominent members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The committee, comprising George H. Ellis, Henry E. Bothfield, Col. George W. Bunnell, A. G. Chapin and Charles R. Gow, has been named by the board of directors of the chamber.

The report, containing recommendations intended to promote greater efficiency and economy, is now in the hands of the Committee on State Administration and Expenditures of the Legislature.

THREE NEW 5-CENT FARE LINES

The 5-cent fare on the Boston elevated system has this week been extended to three additional downtown lines—Amory Station to North Station, Lenox Station to North Station, and Egleston Station to North Station. The reduced fare is not operative for passengers boarding cars in the subway stations. Inbound passengers will pay the customary 10-cent fare and obtain a warrant from the conductor, which will be exchanged for "return fare" coupons on leaving the car before it reaches the subway. The 5-cent fare is operative only from points outside of the subway in Arlington square.

HARVARD AWARDS NEW FELLOWSHIPS

Many New Englanders on List for Foreign Study

Fourteen New England young men will continue their studies in the United States and Europe as the result of the award of 24 fellowships and scholarships by the Harvard University Corporation, headed by Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, announced yesterday. Nine out of the 17 awards of Sheldon Traveling Fellowships went to Greater Boston men, all of whom will study in Europe with the exception of Henry L. Gerry, Ed. M., '21 of Lewiston, Me., who will continue his studies in education in this country.

James W. Angell, one of the recipients, is the son of the president of Yale University. The work of D. V. Thompson Jr. had to do with the chemistry of paints and painting and the preservation of old paintings.

The list of those who won Sheldon fellowships and their subjects follows:

Clarence R. Adams, A. M., '21 of Elden Park, R. I. (mathematics); Gordon W. Allport, A. M., '21, of Cambridge (psychology); James W. Angell, A. M., '20, of New Haven, Conn. (history); Robert P. Casey '19 of Dorchester (divinity); Leo I. Dana, M. I. T., '17 of Roxbury (physics); Hallowell Davis '18 of Brookline (physiology); Nathan L. Drake, A. M., '21 of Watertown (chemistry); Marvin Faber '22 of Buffalo, N. Y., (philosophy); Henry L. Gerry, Ed. M., '21 of Lewiston, Me. (education); Julius L. Glick '20 of Cleveland Heights, Ohio (engineering); Urban T. Holmes Jr. A. M., '21 of London, Ont. (philology); Rudolph E. Langer, A. M., '20 of Cambridge (mathematics); Thomas M. Rayson, A. M., '20 of Bryan, Tex. (English); Rexford S. Tucker '18 of Arlington (engineering); Daniel V. Thompson Jr. '22 of Boston (the chemistry of paints and pigments); R. Louis Mason, A. M. of Washington, Ia., (economics); William A. Berdridge, A. M. of Cambridge, (economics).

Rollin M. Warner has won the Princeton Fellowship and will enter Harvard Law School. William G. Gambrell, Furman University, South Carolina, wins the James A. Rumrill scholarship at Harvard. Manley E. Sweezy of the State University of Iowa will enter the Harvard Business School next fall as winner of the Charles Elliott Perkins scholarship.

CAPT. ANDERSEN TESTS AIRPLANE
CENTRAL PARK, N. Y., March 30.—Capt. Ronald Andersen, discoverer of the South Pole, left for Washington at 12:12 p. m. today in the all-metal monoplane which he will take with him when he starts from Seattle June 1 for the North Pole. The flight today was made as a test of the airship and in order to permit the explorer to confer with Government officials regarding plans for his Polar expedition.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Spring days are bright days.

Heavy hangings come down—colorful, cool cretonnes go up.

Upholstered chairs don their summer covers.

Thick rugs give place to grass and linen rugs.

"All things must change," says the poet—

"To something new," but not, necessarily, to something strange.

The Drapery Shop is bright with the glory of Springtime, expressed in a myriad of ways by designers here and abroad.

The cretonne aisle alone is worth a trip to Wanamaker's.

And we make all sorts of curtains, covers and furniture to order.



TOOLS and HARDWARE

For Your House

What do you need this Spring to put your house in order? Have you tools to work with? Wire screening for doors and windows? Nails, screws, bolts, locks, hinges, springs, hooks and staples to make repairs? You will find a complete stock of tools and hardware at our store.

J. B. Hunter Company
HARDWARE
60 Summer St., Boston

COMING AMERICA'S SECOND HOME BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION

April 15 to 29, 1922
Reserve Space NOW
Personal direction Chester I. Campbell
5 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON

Molla Sandals

Just a smart little sandal pump with modish square punch—low flat heels.

\$9.00

Walk-Over-Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons

110 Tremont St., Boston 11 378 Washington St.,

The Real News of All the World

THE Christian Science Monitor has its own news bureaus, its special correspondents, throughout the world. These are supplemented by the Associated Press and the United Press Associations.

The Monitor is complete in its departments, unique in its Home Forum Page. Full page of editorials dealing truthfully and fearlessly with vital questions of the day.

The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERNATIONAL EVENING NEWSPAPER

For Sale on ALL NEWS STANDS THROUGHOUT GREATER BOSTON

You Can Plan Your Trips and Tours from the Hotel and Travel Pages of The Christian Science Monitor. Visit the Exhibit of the Monitor at the Travel Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City

RATES INCREASE URGEN CANADA

Dominion Fd. Lead Given
by United States Question of
Railway Rates' Wages

OTTAWA, March 30 (Special Correspondence)—Canada the United States, faces the problem of high freight rates. The have been advanced here as in United States, with the sanction of the Dominion Railway Commission. The reason given in both countries for the advance was the increase of operation, notably in the case of wages. The McCord Award the Chicago Award were followed in Canada, and the corresponding rise in rates followed almost automatically.

In both countries, is now an outcry against high rates, especially from the far West. In both countries there has been crystallized into a demand for legislation. In one respect, at least, Canada can deal with the problem of a freer hand. The Dominion Government has plenary jurisdiction. An appeal from the Railway Commission, the Governor-General-in-Council (in other words, the Government of the day) can establish any schedule of rates it pleases, subject to review only by Parliament. The merit of a rate being "confiscatory" does not justify interference by the courts. Again, in Canada, the bulk of the way mileage is actually owned and operated by the Dominion Government. The Government owns no less than 22,000 miles of railway, 3,000 miles of which are in the United States. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, owns and operates 19,000 miles which nearly 5,000 miles are in United States. There are some pendent lines, but speaking by range, the railways of Canada are of either by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company or by the Dominion Government.

Under Railway Control
Some of the Governments are not under the Railway Commission but most of them are, and rates, like the rates of the Canadian Pacific, are subject to the Railway Commission. The commission on the Railway Act requires unity in rates, and thus there is no competition in rates between the government lines and the lines owned by a private corporation. The wage of the employees are not under Government regulation; the bulk of the wage belongs to the International Brotherhoods. 90 per cent of whose members are employed on American roads. By tacit consent their wages are kept to the level of the wages paid the American roads. Neither the Government nor the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is in a position to bring on a strike by reducing wages below the American level. (The other hand, any cutting of wages or change in working conditions stated to by railway employees in the United States would be acquiesced in by the Canadian railwaymen.)

It is unnecessary to discuss whether the increase in rates was fully justified by an increase in wages or whether a deflation in the wage of railway trainmen would be justified. Canada has followed, if not blindly, at least implicitly, the lead of the United States in this regard, and there is no disposition on her part at this time to take the initiative.

Large Export Surplus
Yet the problem of high freight rates presses even more severely in the Canadian than it does upon the American producer. The Canadian farmer has, relatively speaking, a larger exportable surplus. If the American farmer produces 700,000 bushels of wheat, he can rely upon 90 per cent of it being consumed in his own country, and he might carry over a considerable part of the remainder. If prices were low and carrying charges exorbitant, the Canadian farmer who produces 350,000 bushels of wheat knows that he must sell 80 per cent of his crop overseas and has no choice about paying what ever freight is demanded. The price he gets at the local elevator is the price at Liverpool, less transportation charges. On the 1921 crop the Saskatchewan farmer paid 20 cents a bushel to get his wheat as far as to the ultimate market as the head of the Lakes, and from there it still has over 400 miles to go. He got for his wheat about 80 cents, probably less than the cost of production.

Apart from the problem of the national question involved in high freight rates, Canada with as large a territory as the United States has only one-twelfth of her population. Between the settled parts of Ontario and the Province of Manitoba, fringing the north shore of Lake Superior stretches 800 miles of country which is almost uninhabited and there is a wide gap or thinly-settled country between the thickly-settled parts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Hence the necessity for cheap transportation. If communication becomes too difficult the inclination will be for the country to break up into zones with traffic going north and south instead of east and west.

Reduction Strongly Urged
The demand for a reduction in freight rates is therefore being pressed upon the Dominion Railway Commission and the Dominion Parliament, even more vehemently than it is being pressed before the Interstate Commerce Commission and Congress at Washington. Parliament, as we have said, has a freer hand than Congress in dealing with the problem. The Government is also the owner of the greater part of the mileage. There is no question here of making rates that will yield a profit upon the operations of the Government Railway System. That system consists of several huge railways, some of them constructed ahead of population, and which are unable to earn operating expenses. On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been, and still is, a money-maker. From the rates now in existence it is able to pay all fixed charges, a 10 per cent dividend, and add every year

something to an accumulated surplus. Not much may result from the applications now before the Railway Commission for rate reductions, from the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia and the Prairie West. The light ahead is a revival of what is known as the "Crow's Nest Pass agreement." Years ago the Canadian Pacific, in return for a cash subsidy, agreed to rate reductions on building material, settlers' effects, and merchandise moving west, and on grain, including wheat, and live stock moving from the west as far east as the head of the Lakes.

This agreement was abrogated by act of Parliament for a term of years, but will be revived on July 1. It will reduce the existing rates, and may reduce the revenues of the Canadian Pacific railway considerably. The revenues of the government railways will suffer proportionately. The government railway system, even under existing rates will be unable to meet operating expenses and fixed charges by at least \$65,000,000. Hence considerable pressure is being brought upon the Government and Parliament to again abrogate the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. The Government, it is believed, is inclined to make some compromise, and should something of the kind be attempted, it would result in a lively fight on the floor of Parliament. In short, high freight rates have made the railway problem always a live question in Canadian politics, more than ever acute.

CANADIAN LABOR WANTS REPRISALS

Sarnia Residents Working in Port
Huron Described as "Aliens"

SARNIA, Ontario, March 22 (Special Correspondence)—The effect of the recent ruling in the United States which classes as "aliens" residents of Sarnia who work in Port Huron, and which increases the amount of income taxes these workers must pay far above the figure paid by Canadian workers to the Canadian Government, has been to bring out proposals that reprisals be adopted. The proposition about which most comment was aroused was one aiming at the employment of only Canadian workmen in the Sarnia industries.

The object of this would be to provide work in Canadian plants for many of those who now work in Port Huron and consequently pay the high income tax there. Both the

Shrady's Grant Memorial in Washington Something More Than a Rocking-Horse Statue

By HELEN WRIGHT
Washington, D. C. (Special)
A LAST the great memorial to General Grant is to be unveiled with much ceremony April 27. It is beautiful, its conception and arrangement original and inspiring. The sculptor, Henry Merwin Shrady, has conceived something apart from the traditional rocking-horse equestrian statue.

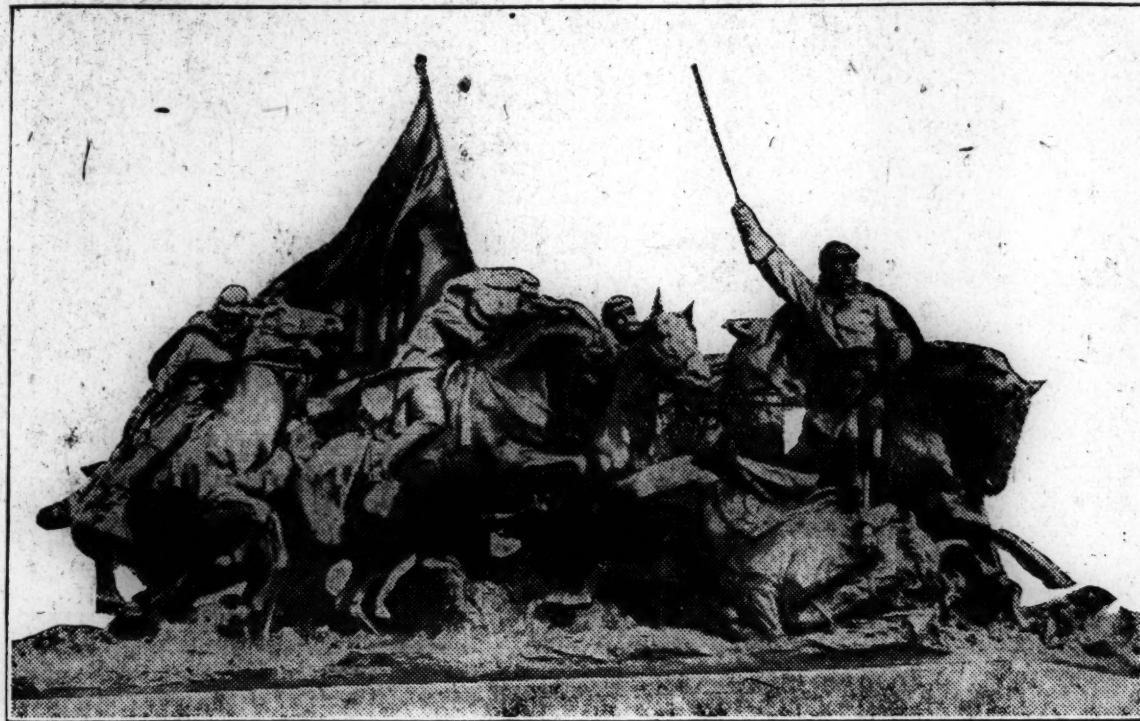
The large marble base, or platform is 265 feet long; at one side is the

statue in Italy, it is the largest equestrian figure in the world. The horse is two and a half times life size and the top of the General's old army hat is 65 feet above the pedestal's base. The weight of the statue is 10,500 pounds, bronze. There remains only two panels, to complete the work. The inscription on them will be the single word "Grant."

The story of the memorial's making in the 20 years since it was begun, is an interesting one. It was as long ago as February, 1901, that Congress by an

Daniel Burnham, Charles McKim, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Daniel Chester French. The models that were submitted were assembled in the State War and Navy Building. Saint-Gaudens was the one who was immediately impressed with the Shrady model and was so enthusiastic that he carried the others with him, with the result that it was placed first. When the sealed envelope was opened it was found to contain the name of an almost unknown sculptor.

Mr. Shrady had not made many



Photograph by Hadel & Herbert, New York

Sculpture Representing a Union Charge Which Adorns the Grant Memorial

charge of cavalry, a crowd of horses and their riders hurrying into action, tumultuously driving forward. Balancing this on the opposite side is the artillery group, a field battery wheeling into position, the horses straining to draw the cannon. At the four corners of this platform are four large lions to protect the flags of the

act approved, first provided for a memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and named the commission to select the site and secure plans and designs, the cost of the whole not to exceed \$250,000, which up to that time was the largest amount ever set aside by the Government for a work of sculpture. The commission was composed of the

monumental designs up to this time, though he won the competition for the equestrian statue of George Washington for Brooklyn and had made the great bronze heroic buffaloes that were used in the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Animal sculpture made a strong appeal and he showed amazing knowledge of anatomy and technique. It was perhaps this interest that inspired the big groups of horses for the Grant Memorial.

Because of his untimely ability, the jurors wished to test him further by having a larger model made in competition with Henry Niehaus who had won the second place. Later the jurors were fully satisfied and he was awarded the Commission with Edward P. Casey as the associate architect.

Opposition to Site
The location selected was the west front of the Capitol at the head of the Mall which was at the extreme east end of the Botanic Gardens.

Much opposition to this site went on for years, as the superintendent of the Botanic Gardens did not wish to have his trees or his fence disturbed, the fence kept his dogs from straying. Old oaks and elms planted by gentlemen from Kentucky and Michigan were held sacred. The Washington Post said there were a dozen places, where statues might be placed and the more they were screened by something beautiful like a tree the better for the public and the sculptor! This is quite true in many instances.

In the end, Secretary Taft explained that the site was chosen because it fitted into the Park Commission plans and the trees were removed, not many of them, and the work went on in the best possible place between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. During the years that followed the sculptor was working from the mask of General Grant for the perfect facial proportions, and months were spent upon the figure. He immersed himself in the atmosphere of the Civil War and studied the minutest detail for historic accuracy of canon, trappings, uniforms, saddles and artillery. He took every opportunity to watch horses, their movements, every step, every muscle, a troop of cavalry or artillery if they passed in parade; they formed part of that tremendous preparation for the consummation of his great achievement.

Mr. Shrady was born in New York in 1871. He studied at Columbia University, is an associate of the National Academy of Design, member of the National Sculpture Society of New

Two More Days of Spring Sales Week

Saturday at five-thirty P. M. the greatest of all our Annual Spring Sales Weeks will come to its close.

Until then the same extraordinary values that opened the sale on Monday are available, and in addition many new ones that we have arranged for the last two days.

Every department is offering timely much-wanted Spring merchandise for far-below-normal prices.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

LUTKINGHAM HOTEL TO BE DEMOLISHED

NEW YORK, March 30 (Special)—The Lutkingham Hotel at Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue is to be vacated on June 1, preparatory to its demolition and the erection on its site of a new \$4,000,000 store by Saks & Co.

When the Buckingham Hotel was built by George Kemp in 1875, it was considered a marvel of modern convenience and luxury. Following on the age when the Brevoort House on Fifth Avenue was considered the finest hotel in the city, the Lutkingham, at 100 Broadway, was built in 1890, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue came to be considered the fashionable hotel. Many prominent New York families made their home at the Buckingham.

KODAK OWNERS' ATTENTION!
Export Photo Finishing. Same Day Service. Developing—Rolls 10c. Packs 25c. Printing—24, 36, 48 and smaller, 4c each. 24x36 2c. 3x4 2c. 4x6 2c. 5x7 2c. 6x9 2c. 8x10 2c. 10x12 2c. 12x14 2c. 14x17 2c. 16x20 2c. 18x24 2c. 20x28 2c. 22x30 2c. 24x36 2c. 26x36 2c. 28x36 2c. 30x40 2c. 32x44 2c. 34x46 2c. 36x48 2c. 38x50 2c. 40x54 2c. 42x56 2c. 44x58 2c. 46x60 2c. 48x64 2c. 50x66 2c. 52x68 2c. 54x70 2c. 56x74 2c. 58x76 2c. 60x80 2c. 62x84 2c. 64x86 2c. 66x88 2c. 68x90 2c. 70x94 2c. 72x96 2c. 74x98 2c. 76x100 2c. 78x104 2c. 80x106 2c. 82x108 2c. 84x110 2c. 86x114 2c. 88x116 2c. 90x118 2c. 92x120 2c. 94x124 2c. 96x126 2c. 98x128 2c. 100x130 2c. 102x134 2c. 104x136 2c. 106x138 2c. 108x140 2c. 110x144 2c. 112x146 2c. 114x148 2c. 116x150 2c. 118x154 2c. 120x156 2c. 122x158 2c. 124x160 2c. 126x164 2c. 128x166 2c. 130x168 2c. 132x170 2c. 134x174 2c. 136x176 2c. 138x178 2c. 140x180 2c. 142x184 2c. 144x186 2c. 146x188 2c. 148x190 2c. 150x194 2c. 152x196 2c. 154x198 2c. 156x200 2c. 158x204 2c. 160x206 2c. 162x208 2c. 164x210 2c. 166x214 2c. 168x216 2c. 170x218 2c. 172x220 2c. 174x224 2c. 176x226 2c. 178x228 2c. 180x230 2c. 182x234 2c. 184x236 2c. 186x238 2c. 188x240 2c. 190x244 2c. 192x246 2c. 194x248 2c. 196x250 2c. 198x254 2c. 200x256 2c. 202x258 2c. 204x260 2c. 206x264 2c. 208x266 2c. 210x268 2c. 212x270 2c. 214x274 2c. 216x276 2c. 218x278 2c. 220x280 2c. 222x284 2c. 224x286 2c. 226x288 2c. 228x290 2c. 230x294 2c. 232x296 2c. 234x298 2c. 236x300 2c. 238x304 2c. 240x306 2c. 242x308 2c. 244x310 2c. 246x314 2c. 248x316 2c. 250x318 2c. 252x320 2c. 254x324 2c. 256x326 2c. 258x328 2c. 260x330 2c. 262x334 2c. 264x336 2c. 266x338 2c. 268x340 2c. 270x344 2c. 272x346 2c. 274x348 2c. 276x350 2c. 278x354 2c. 280x356 2c. 282x358 2c. 284x360 2c. 286x364 2c. 288x366 2c. 290x368 2c. 292x370 2c. 294x374 2c. 296x376 2c. 298x378 2c. 300x380 2c. 302x384 2c. 304x386 2c. 306x388 2c. 308x390 2c. 310x394 2c. 312x396 2c. 314x398 2c. 316x400 2c. 318x404 2c. 320x406 2c. 322x408 2c. 324x410 2c. 326x414 2c. 328x416 2c. 330x418 2c. 332x420 2c. 334x424 2c. 336x426 2c. 338x428 2c. 340x430 2c. 342x434 2c. 344x436 2c. 346x438 2c. 348x440 2c. 350x444 2c. 352x446 2c. 354x448 2c. 356x450 2c. 358x454 2c. 360x456 2c. 362x458 2c. 364x460 2c. 366x464 2c. 368x466 2c. 370x468 2c. 372x470 2c. 374x474 2c. 376x476 2c. 378x478 2c. 380x480 2c. 382x484 2c. 384x486 2c. 386x488 2c. 388x490 2c. 390x494 2c. 392x496 2c. 394x498 2c. 396x500 2c. 398x504 2c. 400x506 2c. 402x508 2c. 404x510 2c. 406x514 2c. 408x516 2c. 410x518 2c. 412x520 2c. 414x524 2c. 416x526 2c. 418x528 2c. 420x530 2c. 422x534 2c. 424x536 2c. 426x538 2c. 428x540 2c. 430x544 2c. 432x546 2c. 434x548 2c. 436x550 2c. 438x554 2c. 440x556 2c. 442x558 2c. 444x560 2c. 446x564 2c. 448x566 2c. 450x568 2c. 452x570 2c. 454x574 2c. 456x576 2c. 458x578 2c. 460x580 2c. 462x584 2c. 464x586 2c. 466x588 2c. 468x590 2c. 470x594 2c. 472x596 2c. 474x598 2c. 476x600 2c. 478x604 2c. 480x606 2c. 482x608 2c. 484x610 2c. 486x614 2c. 488x616 2c. 490x618 2c. 492x620 2c. 494x624 2c. 496x626 2c. 498x628 2c. 500x630 2c. 502x634 2c. 504x636 2c. 506x638 2c. 508x640 2c. 510x644 2c. 512x646 2c. 514x648 2c. 516x650 2c. 518x654 2c. 520x656 2c. 522x658 2c. 524x660 2c. 526x664 2c. 528x666 2c. 530x668 2c. 532x670 2c. 534x674 2c. 536x676 2c. 538x678 2c. 540x680 2c. 542x684 2c. 544x686 2c. 546x688 2c. 548x690 2c. 550x694 2c. 552x696 2c. 554x698 2c. 556x700 2c. 558x704 2c. 560x706 2c. 562x708 2c. 564x710 2c. 566x714 2c. 568x716 2c. 570x718 2c. 572x720 2c. 574x724 2c. 576x726 2c. 578x728 2c. 580x730 2c. 582x734 2c. 584x736 2c. 586x738 2c. 588x740 2c. 590x744 2c. 592x746 2c. 594x748 2c. 596x750 2c. 598x754 2c. 600x756 2c. 602x758 2c. 604x760 2c. 606x764 2c. 608x766 2c. 610x768 2c. 612x770 2c. 614x774 2c. 616x776 2c. 618x778 2c. 620x780 2c. 622x784 2c. 624x786 2c. 626x788 2c. 628x790 2c. 630x794 2c. 632x796 2c. 634x798 2c. 636x800 2c. 638x804 2c. 640x806 2c. 642x808 2c. 644x810 2c. 646x814 2c. 648x816 2c. 650x818 2c. 652x820 2c. 654x824 2c. 656x826 2c. 658x828 2c. 660x830 2c. 662x834 2c. 664x836 2c. 666x838 2c. 668x840 2c. 670x844 2c. 672x846 2c. 674x848 2c. 676x850 2c. 678x854 2c. 680x856 2c. 682x858 2c. 684x860 2c. 686x864 2c. 688x866 2c. 690x868 2c. 692x870 2c. 694x874 2c. 696x876 2c. 698x878 2c. 700x880 2c. 702x884 2c. 704x886 2c. 706x888 2c. 708x890 2c. 710x894 2c. 712x896 2c. 714x898 2c. 716x900 2c. 718x904 2c. 720x906 2c. 722x908 2c. 724x910 2c. 726x914 2c. 728x916 2c. 730x918 2c. 732x920 2c. 734x924 2c. 736x926 2c. 738x928 2c. 740x930 2c. 742x934 2c. 744x936 2c. 746x938 2c. 748x940 2c. 750x944 2c. 752x946 2c. 754x948 2c. 756x950 2c. 758x954 2c. 760x956 2c. 762x958 2c. 764x960 2c. 766x964 2c. 768x966 2c. 770x968 2c. 772x970 2c. 774x974 2c. 776x976 2c. 778x978 2c. 780x980 2c. 782x984 2c. 784x986 2c. 786x988 2c. 788x990 2c. 790x994 2c. 792x996 2c. 794x998 2c. 796x1000 2c. 798x1004 2c. 800x1006 2c. 802x1008 2c. 804x1010 2c. 806x1014 2c. 808x1016 2c. 810x1018 2c. 812x1020 2c. 814x1024 2c. 816x1026 2c. 818x1028 2c. 820x1030 2c. 822x1034 2c. 824x1036 2c. 826x1038 2c. 828x1040 2c. 830x1044 2c. 832x1046 2c. 834x1048 2c. 836x1050 2c. 838x1054 2c. 840x1056 2c. 842x1058 2c. 844x1060 2c. 846x1064 2c. 848x1066 2c. 850x1068 2c. 852x1070 2c. 854x1074 2c. 856x1076 2c. 858x1078 2c. 860x1080 2c. 862x1084 2c. 864x1086 2c. 866x1088 2c. 868x1090 2c. 870x1094 2c. 872x1096 2c. 874x1098 2c. 876x1100 2c. 878x1104 2c. 880x1106 2c. 882x1108 2c. 884x1110 2c. 886x1114 2c. 888x1116 2c. 890x1118 2c. 892x1120 2c. 894x1124 2c. 896x1126 2c. 898x1128 2c. 900x1130 2c. 902x1134 2c. 904x1136 2c. 906x1138 2c. 908x1140 2c. 910x1144 2c. 912x1146 2c. 914x1148 2c. 916x1150 2c. 918x1154 2c. 920x1156 2c. 922x1158 2c. 924x1160 2c. 926x1164 2c. 928x1166 2c. 930x1168 2c. 932x1170 2c. 934x1174 2c. 936x1176 2c. 938x1178 2c. 940x1180 2c. 942x1184 2c. 944x1186 2c. 946x1188 2c. 948x1190 2c. 950x1194 2c. 952x1196 2c. 954x1198 2c. 956x1200 2c. 958x1204 2c. 960x1206 2c. 962x1208 2c. 964x1210 2c. 966x1214 2c. 968x1216 2c. 970x1218 2c. 972x1220 2c. 974x1224 2c. 976x1226 2c. 978x1228 2c. 980x1230 2c. 982x1234 2c. 984x1236 2c. 986x1238 2c. 988x1240 2c. 990x1244 2c. 992x1246 2c. 994x1248 2c. 996x1250 2c. 998x1254 2c. 1000x1256 2c. 1002x1258 2c. 1004x1260 2c. 1006x1264 2c. 1008x1266 2c. 1010x1268 2c. 1012x1270 2c. 1014x1274 2c. 1016x1276 2c. 1018x1278 2c. 1020x1280 2c. 1022x1284 2c. 1024x1286 2c. 1026x1288 2c. 1028x1290 2c. 1030x1294 2c. 1032x1296 2c. 1034x1298 2c. 1036x1300 2c. 1038x1304 2c. 1040x1306 2c. 1042x1308 2c. 1044x1310 2c. 1046x1314 2c. 1048x1316 2c. 1050x1318 2c. 1052x1320 2c. 1054x1324 2c. 1056x1326 2c. 1058x1328 2c. 1060x1330 2c. 1062x1334 2c. 1064x1336 2c. 1066x1338 2c. 1068x1340 2c. 1070x1344 2c. 1072x1346 2c. 1074x1348 2c. 1076x1350 2c. 1078x1354 2c. 1080x1356 2c. 1082x1358 2c. 1084x1360 2c. 1086x1364 2c. 1088x1366 2c. 1090x1368 2c. 1092x1370 2c. 1094x1374 2c. 1096x1376 2c. 1098x1378 2c. 1100x1380 2c. 1102x1384 2c. 1104x1386 2c. 1106x1388 2c. 1108x1390 2c. 1110x1394 2c. 1112x1396 2c. 1114x1398 2c. 1116x1400 2c. 1118x1404 2c. 1120x1406 2c. 1122x1408 2c. 1124x1410 2c. 1126x1414 2c. 1128x1416 2c. 1130x1418 2c. 1132x1420 2c. 1134x1424 2c. 1136x1426 2c. 1138x1428 2c. 1140x1430 2c. 1142x1434 2c. 1144x1436 2c. 1146x1438 2c. 1148x1440 2c. 1150x1444 2c. 1152x1446 2c. 1154x1448 2c. 1156x1450 2c. 1158x1454 2c. 1160x1456 2c. 1162x1458 2c. 1164x1460 2c. 1166x1464 2c. 1168x1466 2c. 1170x1468 2c. 1172x1470 2c. 1174x1474 2c. 1176x1476 2c. 1178x1478 2c. 1180x1480 2c. 1182x1484 2c. 1184x1486 2c. 1186x1488 2c. 1188x1490 2c. 1190x1494 2c. 1192x1496 2c. 1194x1498 2c. 1196x1500 2c. 1198x1504 2c. 1200x1506 2c. 1202x1508 2c. 1204x1510 2c. 1206x1514 2c. 1208x1516 2c. 1210x1518 2c. 1212x1520 2c. 1214x1524 2c. 1216x1526 2c. 1218x1528 2c. 1220x1530 2c. 1222x1534 2c. 1224x1536 2c. 1226x1538 2c. 1228x1540 2c. 1230x1544 2c. 1232x1546 2c. 1234x1548 2c. 1236x1550 2c. 1238x1554 2c. 1240x1556 2c. 1242x1558 2c. 1244x1560 2c. 1246x1564 2c. 1248x1566 2c. 125

MANY MOTOR RACES PLANNED IN BRITAIN

Tourist Trophy Car Races in Isle of Man Now Definitely Fixed for June

LONDON, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Recent developments in engine and carburetor design point to the adoption on cars of certain features thought to be discarded. This is seen particularly in the multiplication of air-cooled engines, and the tendency to provide independent controls for both air and gas.

It is usually assumed that the motor cycle improvements follow the road of progress already traveled by the car. Evidence of the truth of this assumption is seen in the now almost universal use of chain in preference to belt drive, and in the more recent tendency to adopt pressed steel frames and enclosed shaft drive. On the other hand motor cyclists have hesitated to adopt either automatic carburetor control of water-cooling, and recent developments in car design appear to favor their choice in both respects.

An increasing number of British cars now provide some method of controlling the mixture of gas and air apart from any automatic adjustment provided by the normal functioning of the carburetor. In certain cases the device is merely an extra air port, or a means of choking the air inlet as an aid to easy starting, or adjustable jets, but the tendency is to provide for the independent control of both gas and air in order that the proportions may be varied to suit widely differing conditions.

Varying Conditions of Starting

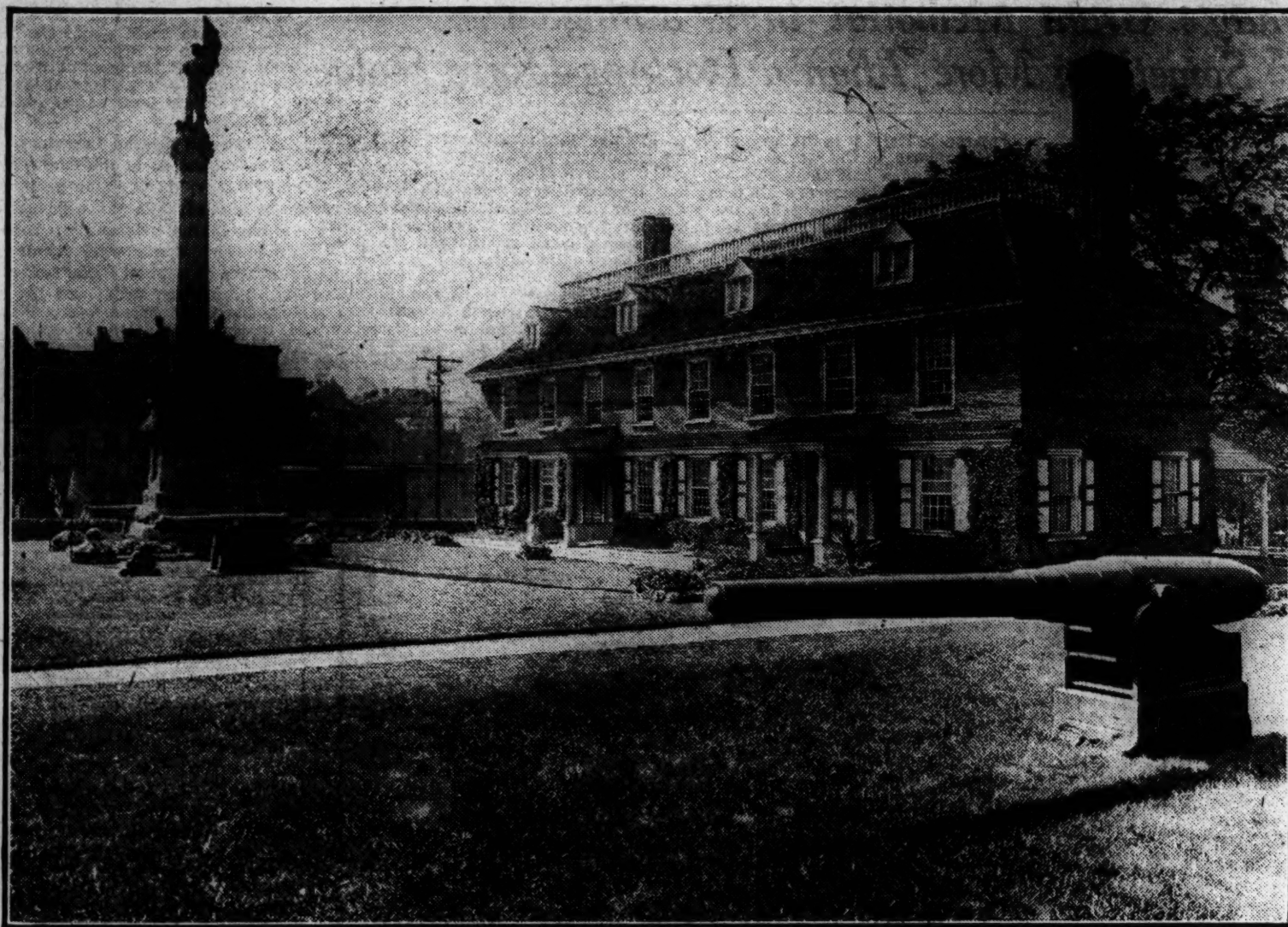
This tendency is not likely to be in favor of the inefficient driver for whom it induces merely another complication, but there is no doubt of its popularity amongst drivers who desire to have complete control of their engine under all conditions. They know that no automatic setting of the carburetor can give perfect functioning, under the varying conditions of starting, heavy load and light load, apart from the varying atmospheric conditions which affect the mixture, and they naturally object to being treated as children for whom everything is done by some higher authority. It may reasonably be assumed that the provision of complete control of the gas mixture on so many modern cars is an acknowledgment on the part of the makers of the increasing intelligence of the driving public.

Air-cooling is a tendency of an entirely different order. In part, of course, it is the result of an effort towards economy in production costs, but it is largely due to deliberate experiment and improved methods. It is still frequently assumed that the tendency is retrograde, in spite of the fact that certain light cars fitted with air-cooled engines have proved successful under very searching road tests.

The motor racing season in Britain promises to be more than usually full. The Tourist Trophy Car Races in the Isle of Man are now definitely fixed for June, but instead of two separate races as originally planned, the three-litre and the 1500 c. c. cars will race over the same course at the same time. This re-arrangement, while adding to the excitement of the event, will increase the difficulties of an already difficult course. A full series of races has been arranged throughout the season at Brooklands, and with the idea of popularizing the track it is proposed that on certain days it shall be opened free to the general public.

Obtaining Spare Parts

It is a frequent source of annoyance to the British motorist that he is put to much more trouble to obtain spare parts and replacements for a car manufactured in his own country, than for one manufactured abroad. Efforts are being made by several British car concerns to remove the cause of this complaint, by increasing the number of agents over the country who will stock their parts. Service of this nature plays no small part



Philipse Manor, Yonkers Village Hall, from 1868 to 1872 and City Hall from 1872 to 1911

City of Yonkers Plans Half Century Celebration

YONKERS, N. Y., March 27 (Special Correspondence)—This municipality will soon celebrate from May 28 to June 1—the fiftieth anniversary of its city form of government. In the period thus marked for recall and celebration more than half the span of 50 years was covered by patriotic efforts, which came to a successful issue, to save the famous Philipse Manor House and grounds from being made permanent use of for a city hall and city hall site. The Manor Hall, now a historical museum, and the new City Hall will be prominent in the celebration exercises.

Yonkers, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, was advertised in a bulletin issued a few years ago by the local Chamber of Commerce as "next to the largest city in America," because the southern city line of Yonkers is the northern city line of New York. The community advanced from a village to a city form of government on June 1, 1872. This change took place in the Philipse Manor House, which was at that time owned by the municipality and in use as the village hall. It had purchased the house and grounds in 1868 for \$44,000, when the previous owner was no longer able to hold the property intact, although its vast acreage of colonial days had been reduced to a street frontage of less than 200 feet. A popular sentiment existed, however, for the preservation of all that was left of the Manor House and its grounds. The village of Yonkers needed a new hall and needed it at once. So a plan was evolved whereby both of these desirable objects might be attained. Much civic pride was evoked in the old building and bonds were issued to pay for its purchase. When it was opened to the public, citizens, their guests and many notables of other places flocked into and through it to view its bas-reliefs in the village clerk's office, the blue Delft tiles with their Scripture texts in the chimney place on the

second floor, the secret closet and the old colonial staircase and wainscoting.

Long and Heated Controversy

The building was given into the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society on July 3, 1911, at the same time that the new city hall was opened. Proposals were up in the city council on divers occasions, first in 1895 and again several years later, aiming to erect a city hall on the grounds, partly inclosing the historic building. Resolutions favoring the plan were passed; also resolutions against it. One mayor, John G. Peene, in 1895 saved the situation by vetoing a resolution which recommended the erection of the proposed new municipal building on the Manor House grounds in the space between Manor hall and the next building on the north. This plan evoked vigorous opposition. Considerable discussion was also directed at the stables for police vehicles maintained on the grounds by the city for several years.

When the project to build a city hall on the grounds was revived in 1908, the resolution pending in common council to this effect was stopped by the announcement of a gift of purchase money, with which the property was bought of the city for \$50,000 and presented to the state. Thus a permanent solution of the difficulty was reached. The donor was Mrs. Eva Smith Cochran.

The Philipse Manor House, a fine specimen of the oldest colonial architecture, was erected before 1745. It is said to antedate Faneuil Hall of Boston and Independence Hall of Philadelphia. History records the Dutch purchase of the Manor lands in 1682 and a tablet erected in the building reads: "Manor House of the Manor of Philipseburg. The Manor was created in 1693 and by royal charter was granted to Frederick Philipse. By act of the legislature of the State of New York the Manor was confiscated in 1779 and sold by the commissioners of forfeiture in 1785. The Manor House was purchased by the village of Yonkers in 1868 and became the city hall in 1872."

A Relic of Feudalism

During the 1895 campaign, to preserve the historic building, the Hon. James Wood, then president of the Westchester Historical Society, in an address revealed the peculiar historical value of this ancient building. Mr. Wood said in part:

"The greatest value of this building is that it is almost alone in representing one of the most remarkable institutions that can be found in the history of mankind—that institution was the Feudal System, which had its origin in Germany about the eighth century, which dominated all Europe in the Middle Ages; and those who came here established their manors which were afterward confiscated by the British crown. That institution was peculiar in many respects; it was a social organization based upon the ownership of land, and where political rights depended upon the landed right. In these manors, under the form of the feudal system that was established here, the lord of the manor combined in his own person the legislative and judicial and executive authority, and all the occupants of land were his servants, and owed him personal homage, service and obedience."

"The manors which were established in the section which was afterwards the State of New York have cost the State very dearly, and it did not end until the year 1845 when, upon the election of a Governor upon this express issue, laws were enacted which closed forever the continuance of the anti-rent law and abolished it forever from the State of New York. There were only three manors which had these peculiar feudal rights and authority under the arrangements of the Dutch West India Company—the Philipse Manor, the Van Courtlandt Manor, and the Van Rensselaer Manor. The Van Courtlandt Manor is still occupied by the family as a

private residence. The Van Rensselaer house, above Albany along the river, which stands now, was not the manor properly.

"Your Manor House in Yonkers is absolutely the only building representing the feudal system in America, or the attempt to establish it in America, that now has public ownership; so that when we consider the value of this building we are taken back through the progress and development of mankind to the eighth century in German history; and you have an interest attached to this building that can be found associated with no other building in all this continent."

The Plan and Scope Committee of the celebration committee has announced advance plans for a week's exercises, beginning with individual programs in all the churches of Yonkers on Sunday, May 28. Monday, May 29 will be school children's day. Tuesday, May 30, Memorial Day, will be known as G. A. R. Day; in the morning there will be the usual Grand Army exercises at the Soldiers' Monument on the Manor House grounds; in the afternoon a monument which is to be erected in the City Hall park in honor of those who fell in the Great War will be unveiled with appropriate exercises. Thursday, June 1, the actual anniversary day, will be marked by a military parade and a banquet to which many notables in the State and Nation will be invited.

FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Pretty Things To Embroider

Card Table Covers, black satin and ivory crash. Applique and cross stitch designs, at \$1.00 to \$2.25

Breakfast Cloths, white and colored novelty designs, at \$1.08 to \$2.25

Napkins to match, each, 20c

Children's Dresses, black satin, white lawn and unbleached art cloth, at \$1.00 to \$4.25

Luncheon Sets, white and cream, 80c to \$2.50

(Art Needlework, 3d Floor)

SATURDAY—LAST DAY OF OUR

"A-B" Gas Range Club

A small amount down puts one in your home.

The Flint & Brickett Co.
439 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Albert Steiger Company

SPRINGFIELD

Real Filet and Irish

Laces at \$1.50 a Yard

Edgings and insertions of real filet laces in widths 2½ to 5 inches wide and real Irish laces from 2 to 3½ inches wide. These laces are offered for this week only at these special prices.

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

IRELAND OWNS 43 PER CENT OF CATTLE IN UNITED KINGDOM

With Only 10 Per Cent of Population, It Sends Great Surplus of Produce to Feed Its Neighbors

DUBLIN, March 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction has been steadily improving the quality of Irish produce since its formation over 22 years ago. Its policy has been to enlist the cooperation of all classes concerned in the economic life of the country.

For much of its success Mr. T. P. Gill, the secretary, is responsible. He has been in office as its permanent head since its foundation.

Important Cattle Trade

Mr. Gill could offer no opinion as to the future of the department's work under the new Irish Government, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The Government, he said, was only just getting into the saddle, and the whole country was in a transitional state.

Questioned as to the meat trade, Mr. Gill said he considered that such a trade, from the national viewpoint, was certainly more beneficial than shipping live cattle. The latter had, however, in recent years proved a lucrative business, and of course while a business returned profits, operators would not feel inclined to change their methods of operation.

Dealing with the improvement plans in operation all over Ireland, Mr. Gill outlined these schemes and explained that the department made every effort to stimulate the production of marketable goods of the best quality which would command the highest prices abroad. The Irish could find a sale for all they could produce, provided the quality was kept at its present high standard. For the surplus England would, of course, always be a big customer.

In answer to a question regarding agricultural trade with France, Mr. Gill said that France was herself a great agricultural country and largely supplied her own requirements. There were, however, certain directions in which trade could be done with her.

Large Exports

Of the export trade in agricultural produce, Mr. Gill said that in 1920, Ireland, with only 10 per cent of the population, owned 43 per cent of the cattle in the United Kingdom. She consumed less than a quarter of the cattle she produced, the remainder being exported. During the war period, besides meeting her own needs, Ireland sent to Great Britain 3,862,223

cattle. In 1918 value of livestock exported to it was £42,000,000. The value of supply of eggs to Great Britain the same year was £14,000,000; butter, £2,800,000; but-ter, £2,800,000; all these figures represented increases.

Mr. Gill said that the total cattle herd in Ireland had been increased in years by over 500,000 head. Agricultural shows and competitions, in action with other organizations, various kinds such as show societies, cooperative societies, and farm unions had all helped to bring about agricultural efficiency in Ireland.

Regarding technical instruction Mr. Gill said the department's operations extend every city, town and village in Ireland, from Belfast to Cork and Galway to Dublin, and they have of the finest technical schools in the world where young people, trained in agriculture, commerce and domestic economy.

As evincing the soundness of the department's educational system, Mr. Gill said royal commissions had come from agriculture and industry. This commission having studied the subject throughout Europe returned to Ireland specially recommended the measures employed by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland.

AGRICULTURE STARTS JULY 11

NEW YORK, March 24 (Special)—Art students from all over the country will gather at Columbia University on July 11 for six weeks of intensive study.

THE HOUSE OF OPPENHEIMER CLOTHES FOR MEN IN DAYTON

Metropolitan

J. H. MARGOLIS, Pres.
LUDLOW AT FOURTH
DAYTON, O.

The Home Beautiful

Rike's Department of Interior Decorating

is modernly equipped to design, plan and execute all classes of Interior Decorative Work, no matter how large or how seemingly small.

The department is under the personal supervision of Interior Decorators who devote their entire efforts to planning The Home Beautiful. Every decorative scheme planned comes under the personal care of these creative artists.

An extensive selection of Drapery Fabrics is carried in stock, so that you may choose from a wide assortment. Decorative plans and suggestions for individual treatments submitted without cost upon request.

The Rike-Kumler Co.
Est. 1853 Main at Second
DAYTON, OHIO

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
of Critical Taste
Kehm's Walk-Over
BOOT SHOP
39 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio

CHAS. D. MORRIS & CO. MEN'S SHOES

More by the pair. Less by the year.
23 South Ludlow Street
DAYTON, OHIO

Everybodys Book Shop

CHARLES W. BIESER, President
Stationery Art Office Supplies

One of the largest stocks in this part of the country.

21-23 West Fifth Street, DAYTON, O.

"Buy Your Furs Direct From the Makers."

FURS MADE TO ORDER
FURS REMODELED
READY-MADE FURS

LEAKAS, Furriers

Commercial Bldg., Dayton, O.

Cherry Hill Dairy Farms
E. F. SWANK, Owner

Producers and Distributors of
RAW MILK AND CREAM
Delivered fresh every morning.
Bell. Tel. County 45 Ring 2. DAYTON, OHIO

DR. DAY TO LEAVE SYRACUSE IN JUNE

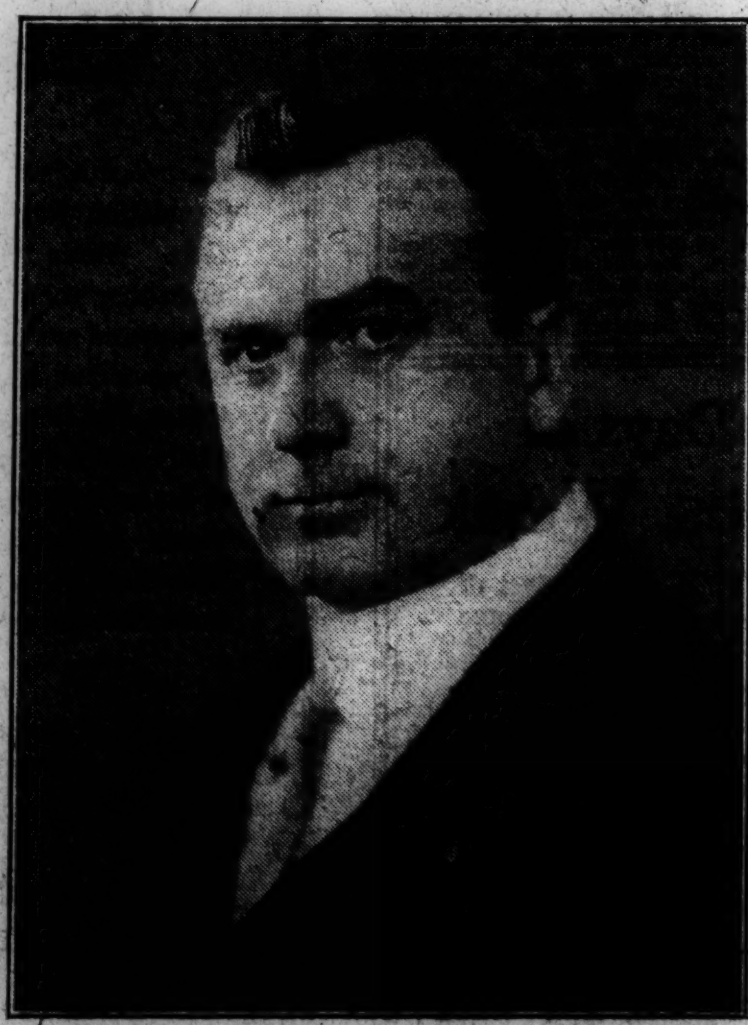
Dr. Charles W. Flint Will Be New University Chancellor

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Charles Wesley Flint, president of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., will officially take office as chancellor of Syracuse University prior to the annual commencement in June. He succeeds James Roscoe Day, who has been at the institution for 27 consecutive years. Dr. Flint accepted the nomination to this position under several conditions, three of which were that he was to have free hand in dealing with the institution; that the trustees would wipe out the debts and raise an endowment fund of \$1,000,000. The latter has been pledged.

Dr. Flint is a native of Canada, having been born in Stouffville, Ont., Nov. 14, 1878. He came to the United States in 1900, soon after becoming naturalized, entering the ministry of the Methodist church the same year. His first educational position was at Scarborough, Ont., where he remained from 1897 to 1899. He obtained his B. A. degree at the Toronto University in 1900; the A. B. degree at Wesleyan University in 1912 and degree at Coe University in 1916. In 1901 he married Miss Clara Yetter, a teacher in the Morningstar College, Sioux City, Ia. Dr. and Mrs. Flint will occupy the chancellor's residence in Walnut Avenue, which the university provides for its head.

NEW SYRIAN BANK NOTE ISSUE

BEIRUT, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Banque de Syrie has decided to replace by a new issue the £100 notes which it had put into circulation and which do not bear any indication of value or date in the Arabic language.



Dr. Charles Wesley Flint, Who Succeeds Dr. James R. Day as Chancellor of Syracuse University

TRADES UNION CONGRESS STRENGTHENING ITS POLICY

Paragraph Added to Standing Orders Increasing Power and Functions of New General Council

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 10.—When the Trades Union Congress at Portsmouth in 1920 gave expression to a desire that had been growing with increasing vigor by bringing its executive body more in line with present thought and giving it greater power and closer contact with the individual conflict of the affiliated unions, the underlying idea that inspired the promoters was that of coordination of industrial action for offensive and defensive purposes. They argued that the workers were being attacked piecemeal, first one union being made to bite the dust and then another, until the standards of all were reduced, while the parliamentary committee of the congress looked on and was unable to move to stem the assault.

The movement took a further step the following year at Cardiff when it reconstructed the constitution, dismissed the majority of the old school, replacing it with men whose outlook was more in keeping with the trend of affairs, and, by adding the following paragraph to the standing orders, considerably increased the power and functions of the new General Council.

The paragraph referred to reads: "The General Council shall keep a watch on all industrial movements and shall, where possible, coordinate industrial action. It shall promote common action by the trade union movement on general questions, such as wages and hours of labor, and any matter of general concern, and shall have power to assist any union which is attacked on any vital question of trade union principle."

Step Toward General Strike

Now the passing of that resolution was the most important development of trade union policy that had taken place over a score of years, and marked a distinct, definite, and deliberate step in the direction of industrial action and the general strike. The words define the deliberate action chosen because the mover, in his second and subsequent speakers in support conveyed in definite and deliberate terms that what they aimed at was the setting up of machinery

that would allow of the exercise of the whole of Labor's forces in the defense of those fundamentals which the movement regarded as vital to Labor's interests.

There is nothing to be gained in refusing to recognize the direction in which the congress is traveling. The congress accepted the additions to its standing orders with eyes and ears wide open, and, sooner or later, will demand material expression of the policy and fundamentals embodied therein.

The discontent which led to the change in the constitution, and in the personnel of the executive body was significant in that (1) the workers were veering round from the Labor Party or political arm to the congress or industrial weapon, (2) there was a fairly promising distrust of the old school of trade union leaders whose names had been associated with congress long before many of the active members now asserting themselves had had experience of trade union affairs.

By distrust it is not meant that the "old gang" were corrupt or on the side of the bosses; it is only the azure blue sentimentality of the strike by inculcating a sense of "sweet reasonableness" in the railwaymen when matters had reached a deadlock. In a word, an unofficial and nonelected body of men

had accomplished something (something big at that), that should have been undertaken by the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee.

In regard to the transference of affection from politics to industrial action the success of the shops' stewards' movements coupled with the inactivity of the Labor Party, then in coalition with the Government, was chiefly responsible for the change. Organized Labor on the whole omitted to attach full significance to the critical time which rendered the work of the stewards so easy of accomplishment.

The members of the General Council have, since their election, endeavored to carry out the wishes of Congress and have issued a series of memoranda dealing with matters of moment which came within their purview. But the work of the council is seriously handicapped through lack of funds. As is characteristic of the workers' movements, new machinery was created without providing the means for carrying into effect the desired results. The General Council, therefore, in a manifesto to the affiliated unions declares that while desirous of leaving the initial negotiations to be conducted as heretofore, by responsible unions concerned, it is felt that it would "not be performing the duties imposed upon it by the Trade Union Congress, if it failed to make a proposal as a responsible national body," and for this purpose it would be necessary to raise funds. It is suggested that the union should immediately consider the desirability of empowering the General Council to impose a levy, "in order to assist any affiliated union or unions to assist an attack on the movement as a whole, the funds so raised should be under the control of a General Council of a Trade Union Congress."

Depleted Funds of Unions

It may be that the powers asked for will not be granted. The council, it appears, anticipate this, owing to the depleted funds of many of the unions, and the degree of unemployment prevailing in many industries. Proceeding, the manifesto states that it would be unwise to reject the proposal submitted, merely on a question of finance, and that the council was being daily impressed with the necessity of coordinating the efforts of those unions which were being attacked. Improvised machinery set up during a crisis was inadequate for dealing with the emergency. It is proposed to "create such machinery as will enable the whole trade union movement to combat effectively any general and widespread attempt on the part of the employers to impose unsatisfactory conditions of work on the workers."

The General Council is not resting on its oars. Contrary to past practice, the congress executive is forcing the pace. Meanwhile, the engineering and shipbuilding workers have sought the council's assistance in the present deadlock with their employers. What ever the immediate result, that disputes at some future date will take on some kind of national form through the agency of the Trades Union Congress seems inevitable.

LEVANT AIR LINES

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Civil and Military Mails Are

Now Carried Regularly

BEIRUT, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—A new French air line has been opened for civil and military mails between Latakia and Homs. It functions regularly twice a week each way, as do the similar lines Aleppo-Deir ez Zar, Aleppo-Aintab, Aleppo-Alexandretta. It is further announced that other new lines will be opened immediately for civil mail from Damascus to Palmyra, and Damascus to Souleida (Hama).

During the month of November last there were transported by airplane: official communications, 150 sacks of military mail, 23 sacks of civil mail and 56 parcels. Also during the same month 31 incapacitated men were transported by airplanes belonging to the Health Department.

A story is told by the correspondent of the Fata el Chark of the rescue of an officer in the French Air Service by a Bedouin. The officer, flying between Kerak and Palmyra, became lost in the clouds and was forced to land in a desert. Continued rain having ruined his machine, he set out on foot, where, after wandering in unknown regions for several days, he was found near a place called Anoutaf, about a seven days' journey east of Palmyra, by a Bedouin who mounted him on his horse and cared for him until he was able to proceed. Learning by the officer's repetition of the word "Palmyra" (Palmyra) the desired destination, the Bedouin accompanied him to that city, where he was rewarded by the Administrative Council there.

GEORGIANS AID RELIEF

DESPITE OWN NEEDS

LONDON, March 8 (Special Correspondence).—The situation in regard to food in Georgia grows more serious and actual shortage prevails in some areas. A dispatch received from the Rev. Harold Buxton, honorary secretary of the Armenian Refugee (Lord Mayor's) Fund, who has lately been over the territory, emphasizes the need, especially so far as the children are concerned, and Mr. Buxton has decided to use part of the food sent out by the Save the Children Fund for child feeding in the Georgian Republic.

In his report, Mr. Buxton points out that, but for the cooperation of the Georgian people, the relief provided by the Save the Children Fund for the Armenians in Erivan could never reach them. This action on the part of the Georgians, through whose territory the relief stores have to pass, is the more noteworthy in view of their own grave distress, and constitutes a remarkable act of nobility in a people remarkable for their intense nationalist feeling.

NEW BAALBEK TRIBUNAL CHIEF

BEIRUT, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Said Ahmed Huseyni has been appointed to the office of president of the Baalbek Tribunal.

WORLD CURRENCY DECRIED AS NEW FINANCIAL PANACEA

International Conferences Revive Efforts to Introduce Unstable Monetary Experiments

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 10.—As the date of the Genoa Conference approaches, there are signs that a number of the plans for introducing a new international money are likely to be revived. Most of them, soon after they saw the light, were so mercilessly battered by criticism that they were withdrawn from the contest. But international conferences provide a congenial atmosphere for these and other theories, and it would be as well if public opinion were forearmed.

On this subject the man who is not a specialist is left practically without guidance. "It is still an almost pardonable exaggeration to say that monetary theory, in its most accurate form, has become a matter of oral tradition," D. H. Robertson says, in his recent book on "Money."

The proposal to introduce a new international money is, of course, always made with an eye to the foreign exchange. The task of "stabilization" makes slow progress, because the only way to prevent a depreciated currency from depreciating further is to make it possible for the government which controls the issue to pay its way. But since solvency (or its necessary con-

ditions) may be as unpleasant and objectionable as insolvency, ingenious schemes are devised for combining the sweets of fluctuating paper values with the advantages of a stable money for the purposes of international payments. The proposal is that existing currencies should continue to circulate at home, while a new kind of money is made available for extinguishing debts due to foreigners; and the new money with which foreigners are paid is to have a much higher value than the old money that has depreciated.

If schemes for an international money were put forward in this form, the deception would be too transparent. Consequently, though their fundamental nature is always the same, their nakedness is usually covered with an infinite variety of technical trappings. Elaborate machinery is devised for achieving, and at the same time disguising, the end in view; and those who are not well versed in the language and mechanism of finance are bewildered with talk about "international warrants," "convertible notes" and so on, until they lose sight of the fact that any advantage which such a plan may have can only be one-sided. It can only consist in the fact that those who have good money are to be gulled (if possible)

into accepting paper on the assurance that it is as good as gold.

It would appear that proposals for an international money generally resolve themselves into devices for obtaining a new form of loan." D. H. Lawrence says, in summarizing his conclusions. "Now, nobody need deny that the making of loans has its place among the measures needed to restore economic stability. But the framing of a wise loan policy is a difficult task, which is not likely to be made easier by becoming entangled with sweeping projects of monetary reform. While there are so many unhappy nations on the lookout for a new way to pay old debts, it seems likely that proposals for an international token standard money will have to wait for a season."

The importance of the question from the point of view of America is obviously that in America (and in very few other countries) the currency already in circulation is worth what it professes to be worth. Any scheme for making it possible to exchange other currencies (whether national or international) for United States dollars at an arbitrary and artificial rate, is a scheme for enabling Europe to borrow without the consent of the lender. On that account alone such schemes would be likely to break down in practice; but it is none the less important that their purport should be generally recognized in advance.

The sovereign right to inflate their currency is the last right which European governments are likely to abandon. So long as the consequences are allowed to be reflected in the foreign exchange rates, there is some inducement to moderation. But under a régime of "stabilized" international money for foreign payments, inflation would be possible at the expense of countries which chose to preserve the soundness of their currency system.

SIR M. DOCKRELL ON IRISH SITUATION

Unionist M. P. Has High Hopes of New Government

DUBLIN, March 8 (Special Correspondence).—Sir Maurice Dockrell, Unionist M. P. for Rathmines division (South Dublin), told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that no man could possibly forecast the future in Ireland. He had voted for the treaty and in his speech had given fully his reasons. His views had not changed. He would occupy his seat until Mr. Lloyd George went to the country; he was not connected with the present Dail administration.

In June, 1921, he, with Lord Middleton, Sir Robert Woods, and Andrew Jameson had brought about the famous interview between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera, which resulted in the truce.

Sir Maurice thoroughly approves of young men running the country. Irishmen, he said, had proved their ability abroad, and he had hopes of great improvements and developments under the new Government.

In answer to a question as to what the Unionist Party would do in Ireland in the way of contesting seats in the coming elections, Sir Maurice said the term Unionist was now a misnomer, but those persons to whom the term formerly applied would be found supporting any party that gave them good government.

America Aids Sir Arthur Balfour; India Causes Mr. Montagu's Fall

Former Returns With Enormously Enhanced Prestige, Latter Probably Sees Last of Public Office

LONDON, March 10 (Special Correspondence).—There is no shirking the fact that from the early years of the century Mr. Balfour's political star had been steadily declining, and that he had sunk to comparative obscurity in the political world. Men had forgotten his Irish Secretaryship, and, indeed, time had written a decisive comment on what had been regarded at the time as a brilliant experiment in strong government. It was only remembered that he had clung to power too long, that he had led his party to the worst defeat at the polls they had sustained for 50 years, and that he had been forced to the abdication of the Conservative leadership by the impatience of his younger followers with his lack of vigor and pugnacity in opposition.

Is America Aristocratic?

Nor when the war came did he do anything to arrest the decline of his reputation. He came into the Government at the first Coalition, but he brought it no real strength. There could be no question of the sincerity of his patriotism, but the passion and the imagination which could fire the nation to service and sacrifice were not his, nor was the energy which could break through bureaucratic routine to mobilize the full resources of the country. As an administrator he was indolent and inert; his 48 months at the Admiralty were a period of "masterly inactivity." He gave the nation the biggest shock of the war by his pessimistic paraphrase of the Jutland dispatch.

The turning point came with his first mission to America in 1917. His appointment was by way of a compliment to the United States, for he was at the time Foreign Secretary, but there was no expectation of any special personal success for him. Presently, however, it was found that he was making a very happy impression, that there was much talk both in the public journals and in private letters of his old-world courtesy and charm of manner. America, one suspects, is not really anti-aristocratic; was not the father of his country an aristocrat?—and while she is contemptuous of the ginger-bread type of nobility she reacts easily to the rare variety which has, indeed, the sanction of birth, but only claims distinction by virtue of culture of intellect and manners.

Party Man no Longer

Great Britain was too preoccupied with war anxieties in 1917 to pay much attention to diplomatic achievements, and it was not till the repetition of this success at the Washington Conference that the British public woke up to the fact that Mr. Balfour was again a statesman of consequence. But the reevaluation that American opinion induced has been general and generous, and Sir Arthur returned home to much honor. Of course he was dined and lunched by the Pilgrims and other representative bodies; the press chorused his praise and a peerage was his for the asking. He declined it, but accepted a K. G. (Knight of the Garter), a distinction rarely accorded to a commoner. The only drawback of it is that it departs from the excellent tradition that a Prime Minister, who confers so many titular distinctions should receive none himself but remain plain "Mr.," as for

example Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Asquith.

Perhaps the most signal evidence of Sir Arthur Balfour's rehabilitation is that the Conservative Party which cried "B. M. G. (Balfour must go) in 1911, is now feverishly anxious to have him back again. He is the only leader, they recognize, whose prestige can be put in the scale against that of Mr. Lloyd George, and they are quite ready to throw over Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Bonar Law, if he will return to them. Sir Arthur Balfour, however, has turned a deaf ear to them. He remains a Conservative, but he is no longer a mere party man. America has not only given him reevaluation, but it has broadened his sympathies and expanded his vision. He will not snuff the factious air of the political arena; he will choose the better part of the elder statesman who, rich in experience and level in judgment, lives securely in the affection and confidence of his countrymen.

Fall of Mr. Montagu

In striking contrast to the apotheosis of Sir Arthur Balfour comes the fall of Mr. Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Montagu's unpopularity was painfully evident when the announcement of his resignation was made. Usually such announcements are received with at least an outward semblance of sympathy, but the statement that Mr. Montagu had left the ministry evoked such loud cheers from nearly every part of the House that Mr. Chamberlain looked round in surprise. It is very difficult fully to explain the acute hostility that he has aroused.

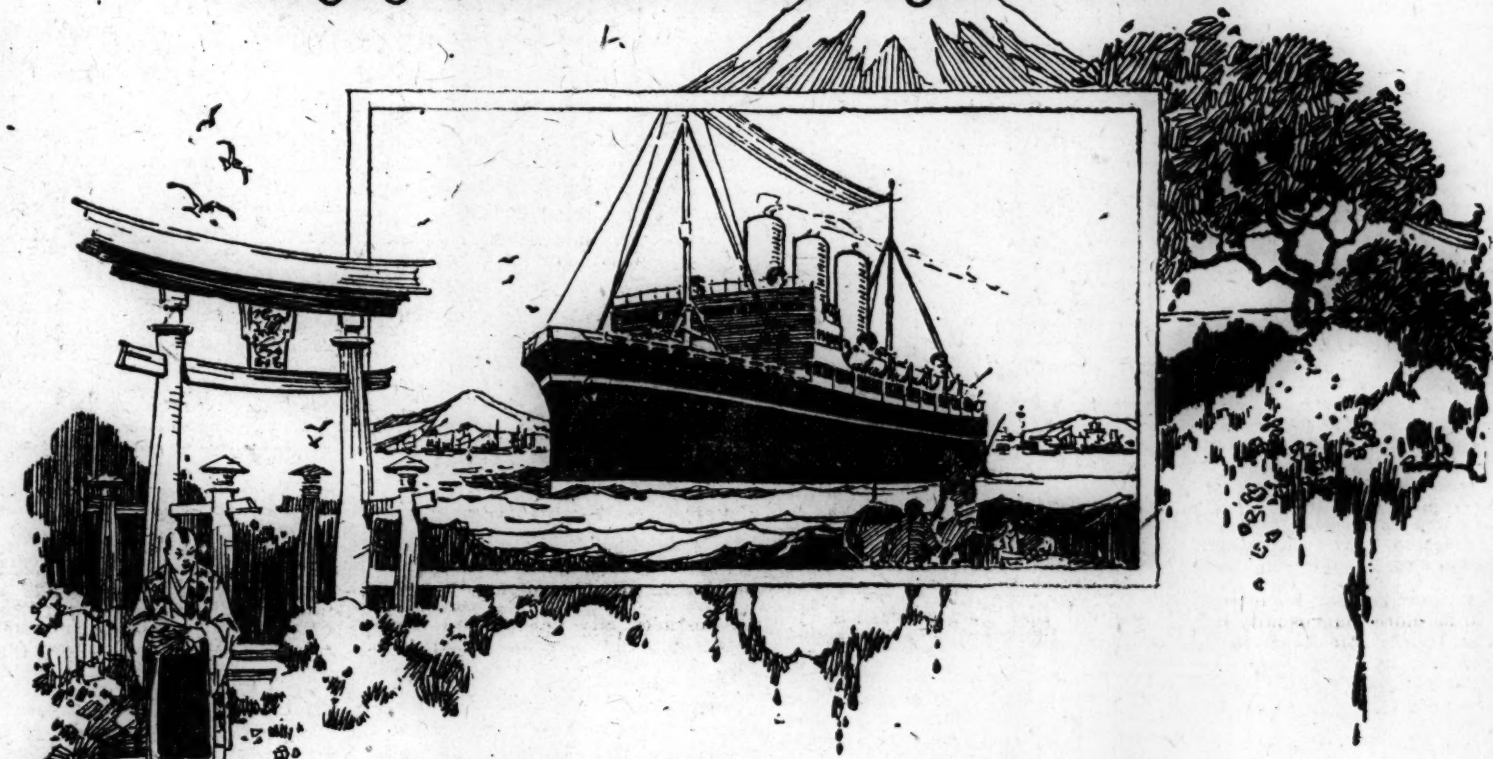
Mr. Montagu is more than a Jew—he is an Oriental in temperament and mental alignment. In some measure this was of advantage to him as an Indian administrator, especially in a period of transition like the present. No Indian Secretary has shown an acuter perception of the problems of the dependency, has got, as a high official, put it to me, so well under the skin of the Indian. But his Orientalism was a grave disadvantage to him in the House of Commons, where it carried the implication of a certain silliness and excited distrust of his schemes of reform.

It was a grievous pity, for his whole heart was in his work, and the new Constitution that he framed for India was, on the whole, a statesmanlike conception. What made matters worse was that he was so persuaded of the rightness of his policy that he would not trouble to conciliate his opponents, nor to vindicate his honor when it was attacked, and went out of his way, as when he lectured the South African Government, on their treatment of Indian emigrants, and as again in the Amritsar debate, to flout English susceptibilities.

His publication of the Indian Government Memorandum was a calculated indiscretion. He had for long felt that he was an Ishmael in the Cabinet, and having accomplished the particular task he set for himself he chose a characteristic way of escaping from an untenable position. Unless there is some unexpected change in the public attitude toward him he has seen his last of office, but, in spite of all his defects of character, he has made his mark in Indian administration, and another generation, not in contact with his personality, may call him blessed.

The Canadian Pacific Route

Bridging two oceans and linking four continents



Fortnightly Service to Japan, China and the Philippines

By Largest, Fastest and Finest Steamships

FOUR magnificent Canadian Pacific Empress Steamships, the largest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific will link Asia with America this year.

Empress of Canada	- - -	33,000 tons displacement
Empress of Australia	- - -	31,000 tons displacement
Empress of Russia	- - -	25,000 tons displacement
Empress of Asia	- - -	25,000 tons displacement

The Canadian Pacific Empresses hold the record for the fastest time to the Orient. The new, palatial Empress of Canada and Empress of Australia, shortly to be operated in conjunction with the well known and popular Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia, are marvelous achievements of modern science and marine architecture. They possess individually the grandeur, speed and perfection of appointments that make them easily the choice of discriminating travelers.

To the Orient

There will be a fortnightly service from Vancouver, B. C., via Victoria. The new Empress of Canada is scheduled for her maiden voyage June 29th. Plan your trip now to Japan, Korea and Manchuria. See Fuji, the sacred temple cities of Nippon; visit the Forbidden City of Peking, the ancient wall of China; the great Oriental ports of Shanghai and Hong Kong and the exotic city of Manila, in the Philippines.

As easy as a trip to Europe

For rates and full information apply to
Your nearest Local Tourist and Steamship Agent, or

Ask the **CANADIAN PACIFIC**

L. R. HART, General Agent, Passenger Department

405 Boylston Street

Tel. Back Bay 9848

Boston, Mass.

Before you plan a journey
see a Canadian Pacific Agent

Offices and Agents all over the World



ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

The Copenhagen Exhibition of Swedish Eighteenth Century Art

Copenhagen, March 8. (Special Correspondence.) A splendid exhibition of Swedish art from the eighteenth century was recently opened at the Royal Academy, under the patronage of the Dowager-Queen of Denmark, who was a Swedish princess. This exhibition, which was a revelation even to those familiar with the work of the period in question, had been under contemplation for several years, but there were divers difficulties which had to be overcome, among them the question of cost, but thanks to grants from both the Swedish and the Danish state and the generous assistance of several private persons, all this was arranged. Among those who lent pictures were the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, the national Museums of Stockholm and Copenhagen and several other museums, the Royal Academies of both cities, the Universities of Upsala and Copenhagen, and last but not least many were lent from a number of the castles of the Swedish nobility. The exhibition comprised 441 works of art and 39 artists were represented.

The eighteenth century was a golden age for Swedish art, Swedish literature, Swedish science, and the national Swedish sentiment, always somewhat aristocratic in its bearing, was in perfect harmony with the trend of the time in the art circles of London, and more especially of Paris, where some of the Swedish painters and at least one famous sculptor were literally at home. There was close political friendship too between Sweden and France during the eighteenth century and Swedes of good standing corresponded, perhaps more often than not in French, memoirs were written in French, and King Gustavus III, the "Charmer-King," even wrote his northern dramas in French.

Earlier in the century Count Carl Gustav Tessin had been Swedish Minister in Paris for a few years which, however, were very fruitful in the furtherance of artistic intercourse between the two countries. Thanks to him, Sweden is richer in French eighteenth century works of art than any other foreign country, and through his efforts the famous Swedish pastellist Gustaf Lundberg was elected a member of the French Academy. He remained 20 years in Paris and became a most fashionable painter.

The London Chamber Concert Society Concert

(Special from Monitor Bureau) LONDON, March 3.—By making a move to the Grafton Galleries, the London Chamber Concert Society has distinctly improved its position. Artistic surroundings and accessibility have been secured at one stroke, for the Grafton Galleries stand in the heart of fashionable London. The first concert of the spring season, held on Feb. 21, was a friendly and enjoyable affair. The artists engaged were: pianoforte, Harold Samuel; violoncello, Ivor James; vocalist, Raymond Ellis (by permission of the British National Opera Company); accompanist, Percy Kahn.

The program began with Rachmaninoff's sonata for pianoforte and violoncello in G minor, op. 19; it ended with Beethoven's sonata in A major, op. 69, for the same instruments. Between the two stood solos of various kinds. The Rachmaninoff sonata is a comparatively early work, but contains a great deal of attractive melody. It was excellently played by Messrs. James and Samuel.

A group of songs sung by Raymond Ellis pleased the audience so much that he had to concede an encore. His voice is unusually agile for its quality (a rich bass-baritone) and he does things like Handel's "Furibondo spiro il vento" most dexterously, but his real line seems to lie in the Russian school and the moderns.

Ivor James played an Allegro con brio by Guerini-Salmon and Schubert's "Gebet" (arranged by Harold Samuel) with such refined charm that the latter was encored; and Harold Samuel played Bach's G minor Toccata with all the qualities of beauty and clarity which have made his Bach performances a thing apart. Needless to say he also was encored.

A somewhat uncommon plan was followed with regard to the platform. It was placed in the center of the room, the seats being set around it. For chamber music such an arrangement is admirable but soloists come off less happily, since however they face they are bound to turn their backs on some portion of the audience. A rough and ready solution of the difficulty is to keep on revolving like a gramophone disc or a lighthouse lantern, but even this has drawbacks—and pianists are debarred utterly from such gyrations.

Philadelphia's Matinee Musical

PHILADELPHIA, March 28. (Special Correspondence.) The Matinee Musical Club this afternoon allured a very large audience to its Lenten concert. The music was carefully selected to reflect the prevailing sentiment of the season, and yet it was not oppressively sombre. The composer, Harry Alexander Matthews, was at the organ, for the balanced and eloquent performance of his prize-winning quartet "Consolation," the other instruments being the harp, the violin and the cello. Two years ago the work received the award of the club, whose occasional prizes have done much to stimulate the creative

portrait of the Marquise de Neubourg-Cromière in her rose-colored robe, etc. The latter evidences his unsurpassed technique in the matter of rendering the elaborate garments of the time, and it was said very neatly: "qui a figure de satin—doit bien être peint par Roslin"—not that the likeness suffered from his love of elaborating sumptuous velvet and brocade. His portraits are nearly all singularly expressive.

He spent the last 40 years of his life (1752-1793) in Paris. It is only natural that one of Roslin's most striking portraits is that of Gustavus III in his robe of state, a very stately personification of "Tjusarkonungen."

Carl Fredrik von Breda, "the Swedish Gainsborough," was influenced by English art, residing in London from 1787-1796, a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, but also much influenced by Gainsborough. One of the most interesting of von Breda's exhibits is the portrait of his English master depicting Sir Joshua with the same peculiar hat one sees on his bust in Leicester Square. This painting was von Breda's reception picture for the Royal Academy, Stockholm, 1791. A striking portrait among many is that of the Italian singer, Theresa Vandoni, conceived entirely in the style of the great English masters, though perhaps more pronounced in color.

Carl Gustav Pilo has by some been called Sweden's greatest painter in the eighteenth century, a wonderful colorist. He was for a number of years court painter to the Danish Court, and as such he painted no less than 57 portraits of King Frederick V. He became director of the newly erected academy in Copenhagen, but returned to Stockholm, where he likewise made director of the academy. His most famous work, unfinished, is the coronation of King Gustavus III, one of the masterpieces of the National Gallery, Stockholm.

Although George Desmarées lived most of his life at German courts he always maintained his Swedish nationality. He was a highly gifted and very delightful painter, and like Pilo, he was much impressed by the glories of Venetian art. He was represented by a half dozen portraits, one a very fine group of four persons.

An interesting picture is A. U. Wertmüller's portrait of Marie Antoinette and her two children in the garden of Trianon.

Peter Adolf Hall, "a van Dyck in miniature," the world-famed miniature painter, lived more than 20 years in Paris and became "peintre du cabinet du roi." The exhibition contained a number of his wonderful miniatures.

By Johan Tobias Sergel, Sweden's most famous sculptor, who though Swedish to the backbone and a true child of the Sweden of his day, had spent much time in Rome and Paris, there were a number of sculptures.

instinct in American music the country over. Mr. Matthews emphasizes melody in his writings, but he abjures sweet insipidity, and his measures have fibre and stamina and fit the particular instrumental voice to which they are assigned.

Helet's "Bella's" piano performance of Liszt's "Ballade" had assurance and perceptive sincerity to recommend it, and Anna Gray's singing of sacred arias by John Prindle Scott and H. C. Macdougall was marked by devout feeling and absence of self-consciousness such as are necessary to establish an atmosphere of reverence. Ellen Hartung offered contralto songs with telling fervor, and Dr. Milton Harold Nichols read Longfellow's "The Robert of Sicily," with Agnes Clune Quint leading and Tekla Farm-McKinnle as the foremost soprano.

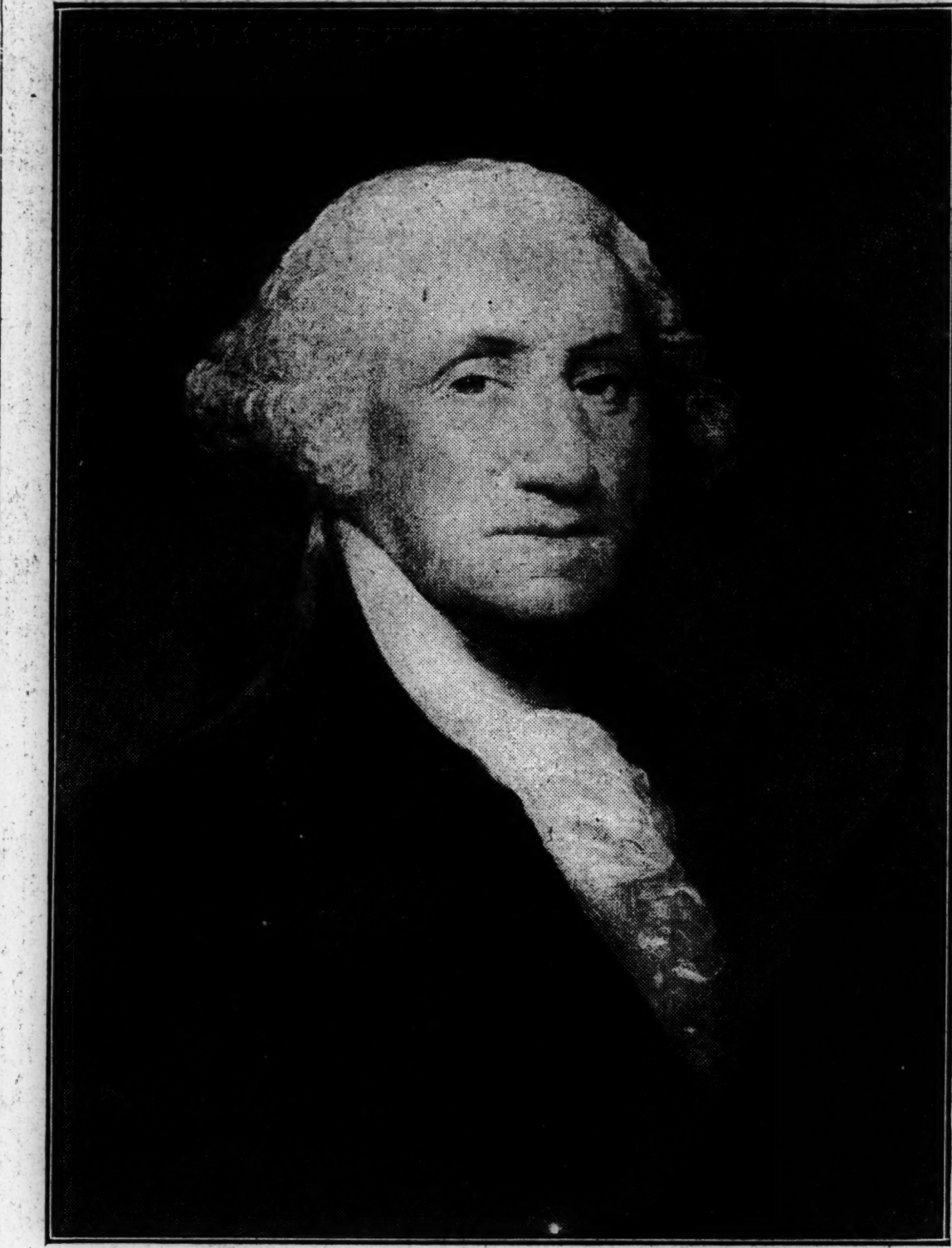
F. L. W.

The Motion Pictures

ALL the enthusiasm and patriotism which the munificent orators used during the war raised to the nth power of George M. Cohan have been transferred to the screen in "Yankee Doodle, Jr." It is a stirring picture that has all the tried and true ingredients which your author of melodrama mixes in his seething cauldron. The grand climax is a breath-taking exhibition of fireworks. Yankee Doodle, Jr., is the son of an American fireworks manufacturer who goes to a mythical South American country to sell his father's wares. He fights revolutionists with fireworks, ousts a despot, put the rightful president back in office and marries the president's daughter.

If you do not ask too much of the story, which is not always convincing, you will enjoy Anita Stewart's "A Question of Honor." The wicked millionaire comes west with a party which includes the girl—Miss Stewart—who he hopes to marry. His object is to secure a right-of-way for a railroad through a valley across which a dam has been projected. The fight between the man who is building the dam and the millionaire becomes as much for the girl as for the property. There are all the exciting elements of a "western" picture, together with beautiful views of mountain scenery.

In "Woman, Wake Up," Florence Vidor becomes a star. She takes the part of a quiet little wife who finds that she is losing her husband because he is attracted by the bright lights. Therefore she goes in seemingly for even brighter lights to bring him to his senses. The wife wins by having shown by example how hollow is such a life. The rôle gives Miss Vidor opportunity to wear beautiful clothes.



Sketch Portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, Recently Acquired by a Philadelphia Collector

Philadelphia, March 28. (Special Correspondence.) The various Gilbert Stuart portraits of George Washington have always been a favorite subject for controversy, and a portrait sketch, recently acquired by a Philadelphia art collector, adds one more to the long list.

In the details of its portraiture, in its workmanship and composition, the smaller study resembles closely the head of the famous three-quarter length Washington now owned by James Speyer of New York. The large portrait was executed in 1795. The lower part of the figure, however, is less convincing in its technique, and would lead one to believe that the discrepancy lay in a fundamental difference, and that the head, alone, had been painted from life. The handling of the body, and of the hands, when compared with the exquisite portraiture of the face, at once indicates a lowering of artistic power.

So much has been said concerning the Washington portraits painted from life, that it becomes necessary to go directly to the canvas and to abandon theories in a study of the subject. Stuart, himself, confused the issue by making numerous reproductions of his

Washington portraits. Of the Athenaeum type based on a portrait owned by the Boston Museum, there are some 80 reproductions, and of the Vaughn type, showing the opposite side of the face, there are about 12 replicas. Of the type in question, however, there exists only the original study of the head, and the three-quarter length portrait in uniform.

A close scrutiny of the small canvas impresses one with the convincing and intimate analysis of the features, a study which, surely, could never be made except from life. Then, too, the shoulders slant in a manner which would indicate that Washington was seated on a low stool, or possibly on the floor while posing. An illusion of this type is scarcely intentional, as it does not add to the grace of the portrait. It is rather the result of an exact transcription from nature.

The artist was primarily interested in the features, as if making a sketch to be used subsequently as authentic data for a larger portrait, as the hair and cravat are less minutely handled. A pedigree of the sketch portrait is interesting both from an historical and an artistic standpoint.

In Stuart's record of Washington portraits ordered, we find one credited to Gen. Henry Lee, the "Light-horse Harry Lee" of the Revolution, and one to William Ludwell Lee. After the passing of "Light-horse Harry," the portrait of Washington came into the possession of his son, Robert E. Lee, and, through him, into the hands of a picture restorer of the time, Volkner of Baltimore, as remuneration for the restoring of 20 such family portraits. Volkner, also in straitened circumstances, gave the Stuart to a Dr. Crum in lieu of cash for professional services rendered himself and his family. There the portrait remained until the passing of the doctor brought it once more into the market, and subsequently into the collection of Dr. George Reuling, a Baltimore connoisseur. Again it rested until its purchase by the present owner from Dr. Reuling's estate.

In 1914, when the sketch was first brought to Philadelphia, the American art critic, Charles Henry Hart, wrote to General Lee's daughter, then residing in Paris, for corroboration of the data already obtained, and her answer not only confirmed the authenticity of the material, but added that she, herself, remembered clearly the matter of the restoration of the family portraits by Mr. Volkner, and also, the poor financial condition of the family which made it necessary to part with the Stuart Washington.

A letter from Charles Henry Hart to Albert Rosenthal of Philadelphia hazards the opinion that the Stuart portrait owned by General Lee is a unique example of Stuart's work, combining various characteristics of the Athenaeum and the Vaughn types. It reads:

"December 30, 1914. 'The Stuart portrait of Washington that you have submitted to me as having been the property of Gen. Robert E. Lee shows the right side of the face as does the first portrait of Washington painted by Stuart known as the Vaughn type. But the Lee Stuart Washington differs materially from the Vaughn portrait in construction and details, and may be said to form a type by itself, combining some

of the characteristics of the first portrait and of the Athenaeum type, making a very agreeable combination."

Leeds Festival Plans

(Special from Monitor Bureau) LONDON, March 3.—Preliminary announcements are now out for the Leeds Festival next autumn. The decision to revive this famous festival is important, and opens up wide considerations. At the beginning of the war all the English provincial musical gatherings were abandoned; at its close critics were not lacking who said that English music got on much better without them. But the majority of music lovers have remained faithful to the old institutions. One by one the festivals are being revived, and the authorities responsible have ample justification for the course adopted. Nor must the educative aspect of the case be forgotten. Statistics would seem to show that far larger numbers of talented young musicians come from such districts as Gloucestershire or the West Riding of Yorkshire (where festivals have long flourished) than from districts where no such advantages have been enjoyed.

The Leeds Festival this year will commence on Oct. 4, and consists of eight performances. Albert Coates has been engaged as conductor-in-chief, but Sir Hugh Allen, who was an intimate friend of Sir Hubert Parry, will conduct some of the latter's choral and orchestral works. The programs are not yet complete; a first list has, however, been issued. It includes Beethoven's Choral Symphony and Fifth Piano Concerto, with Cortot as the soloist; Brahms' Symphony in C minor and "Song of Destiny"; Scriabin's "Prometheus" and "Poem of Ecstasy"; "Don Juan" by Strauss; many works by Bach; Elgar's Violin Concerto; "The Planets," by Holst; "Appalachia," by Delius; a work by W. H. Reed, and works by the Russian school, besides an extract from Wagner's "Mastersingers."

HINCKLEY & WOODS

INSURANCE
98 MILK ST.
BOSTON
THE MOST LIBERAL POLICIES
AND LOWEST RATES WITH
EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tel. Private Branch Exchange Main 8720

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK
"GET TOGETHER"
AT THE HIPPODROME
BEST SEATS
Mat. Daily 8:15
Best Seats

KNICKERBOCKER
Bway 38 St. Ev. 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"Bulldog Drummond"
"A Real Melodrama" with A. E. MATTHEWS

MOROSCO THEATRE
Bway 38 St. Ev. 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE BAT
Keeps Standees on Top of Their Toes

Musical News and Reviews

Chicago Hears Russian Opera by a Traveling Company

(Special from Monitor Bureau) CHICAGO, March 28.—Recent music in Chicago has included the activities of an organization which, entitled the Russian Grand Opera Company, opened a three weeks' engagement at the Olympic Theater last Monday (March 20). The interest of this company has been rather the interest which appertains to the presentation of unfamiliar compositions than to the worth of the interpretations themselves. The singers and their orchestra came into existence as an operatic organization in 1918 as the result of a plan, conceived by Kerenky, whereby dramatic music should be dispensed to the smaller cities of Russia by a touring company. When the Bolsheviks came into power these singing Muscovites made haste to shake off the soil of their native land and, finding themselves in Vladivostok, they obtained permission from Admiral Koltshak, commanding the White army, to make a three weeks tour of Japan. Once free of Russia they never returned and the period which elapsed between their departure from that country and their appearance in America was spent in the production of opera in Japan, China, India, Java and other countries of the Orient.

Possessed of something like 90 members, the Russian Grand Opera Company would seem to be in a position to offer really interesting performances of their country's art. What it needs to make its work of real worth is an orchestra. The symphonic music of Russia leans heavily upon color for its effect, but with an orchestra of no more than 18 men a score by Tchaikowsky or Rimsky-Korsakow becomes pale and thin. Most of the works that were interpreted were strange to Chicago. So far as the interpretation on the stage was concerned, the outstanding qualities were those of earnestness and versatility. The singers were at home equally in "The Tsar's Bride" by Rimsky-Korsakow or in the old-fashioned "Rusalka" by Dargomizsky. That the vocalization of all left little to be desired cannot truthfully be said. (Some of the voices were of strident quality and some had been untrained. The orchestra, in addition to being miniature, was often ragged, yet in spite of these deficiencies the general effect was far from being unpleasant to the ear. The interest of the repertoire, the apparent effort made by the singers to give the best that was in them, the picturesque costumes have attracted the public here and the representations have been well patronized.

The operas that have been set forth have been Rimsky-Korsakow's "The Tsar's Bride" which opened the engagement—and "Snegovoychka"; Tchaikowsky's "Pique Dame" and "Eugene Onegin," Dargomizsky's "Rusalka" (which for some reason only understood by itself the Russian company translated "The Mermaid"), Rubinstein's "Demos" and Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounov." It was remarkable that much of the music by Rimsky-Korsakow sounded old-fashioned. Such an opera as "The Tsar's Bride," in spite of its racial color, suggested the Italian pieces that used to be popular in the mid-Victorian era.

The concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (March 24-25) brought forward Jascha Heifetz as solo artist. This young master

achieved astonishing perfection in his interpretation of Elgar's violin concerto, a work that presents arduous difficulties to any but the most completely equipped performer. There is much lovely music in the concerto but it is certain that judicious pruning would make that music more acceptable to the average concert-goer. Mr. Stock and his players set forth a sumptuous presentation of Rachmaninow's E minor symphony. There are few contemporary works of its kind that can approach in beauty or in skill this symphony, yet it is probable that the garment of melancholy with which it is clothed will prevent Rachmaninow's work from finding its way into the affections of all people. The concert opened with Wagner's "Faust" overture, a fine creation which deserves to be heard more frequently.

F. B.

A Smooth-Playing Cellist

(Special from Monitor Bureau)

NEW YORK, March 29.—Felix Salmond, violoncellist, appeared in Aeolian Hall this afternoon, presenting, with Frank Bibb, his accompanist, short pieces by ancient and modern composers, together with the Brahms sonata for violoncello and piano in F major, op. 99, and the Lalo concerto in D. His playing proved to be a strong refutation against the "cello as a solo instrument that it is unwieldy, unmanageable and capricious. His bow-hand was light, not given to forcing the tone and consequently not causing those squeaks and scratches wherewith so many 'cello performances have been marred. Mr. Salmond managed to adjust the A string to the three other strings in regard to power and quality of tone so as to make the instrument sound like a single voice of wide range, instead of two voices, one high and the other low. He disclosed a somewhat agitated style, but compensated for that by showing an uncommon sensitiveness for rhythm.

W. P. T.

Clara Butt at the Hippodrome

(Special from Monitor Bureau)

NEW YORK, March 28.—Politics of a former time were pictured in the "Year of Brax," as sung for an encore by Kennerley Rumford, baritone, at the Hippodrome tonight; and politics, in turn, of today were brought to notice in a song expressing imperialist sentiments, given also in the way of encore, by Mme. Clara Butt, contralto. The two singers are making a short visit in the United States after a tour of Australia and Canada. A piece which figures much on programs in which Mme. Butt takes part was "Abide With Me." This and classic works in which the great sonority of the contralto's voice and the broad style of her singing are illustrated advantageously, like Beethoven's aria, "In questa tomba," and Gluck's aria, "Objet de mon amour," won the warm applause of the popular audience. An excellent accompanist, Miss Grace Torrens, assisted in the presentation of the songs; and an interesting violinist, Mr. Melsa, filled out the program with violin solos.

W. P. T.

ASSISTANT PROHIBITION DIRECTOR

Albert J. Lynch, former chief prohibition inspector and in the revenue service since 1893, was appointed yesterday assistant prohibition director under Elmer C. Potter. He will assume his new duties at once at a salary of \$4000. Mr. Lynch is an expert chemist.



Where goes the world?

The Christian Science Monitor sweeps the farthest corners of the earth for news, and its circulation is world-wide. In a true sense it has become an international newspaper.

"Our World" (the first issue of which appears March 30) will give to its readers, each month, in text and many pictures and maps, world events which the Monitor, as an international newspaper, chronicles daily. In this new magazine, a constant effort will be made to set before America the ways and ideas and progress of the peoples of all countries.

25 Cents Our World All News Stands

Herbert S. Houston, Publisher
Every month "Our World" will bring to you a vivid picture of "The world as it is" a picture of the new world since the war with the peoples, the ways, ideas and movements that affect the peoples who dwell upon the earth. Not dry statistics, nor propaganda, but intensely human, fully illustrated stories—articles and editorials written by men who know, and who will command and hold your interest.

In the April Number (on sale March 29th) Vernon Kellogg, Alfred Zimmern, Hilary Bell, George E. Roberts, William G. Shepherd, Arthur Bullard and others, who speak with the voice of authority, tell what really lies behind the European situation, with scores of pictures, maps and cartoons to interpret their words.

The Institute of International Information has been organized in association with "Our World" for the purpose of answering any questions its members may ask regarding industry, religion, labor, finance, education, science, etc.—in fact each side and phase of human progress in every country. The director of the Institute is Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, President of Clark University and formerly Professor of Geography at Harvard.

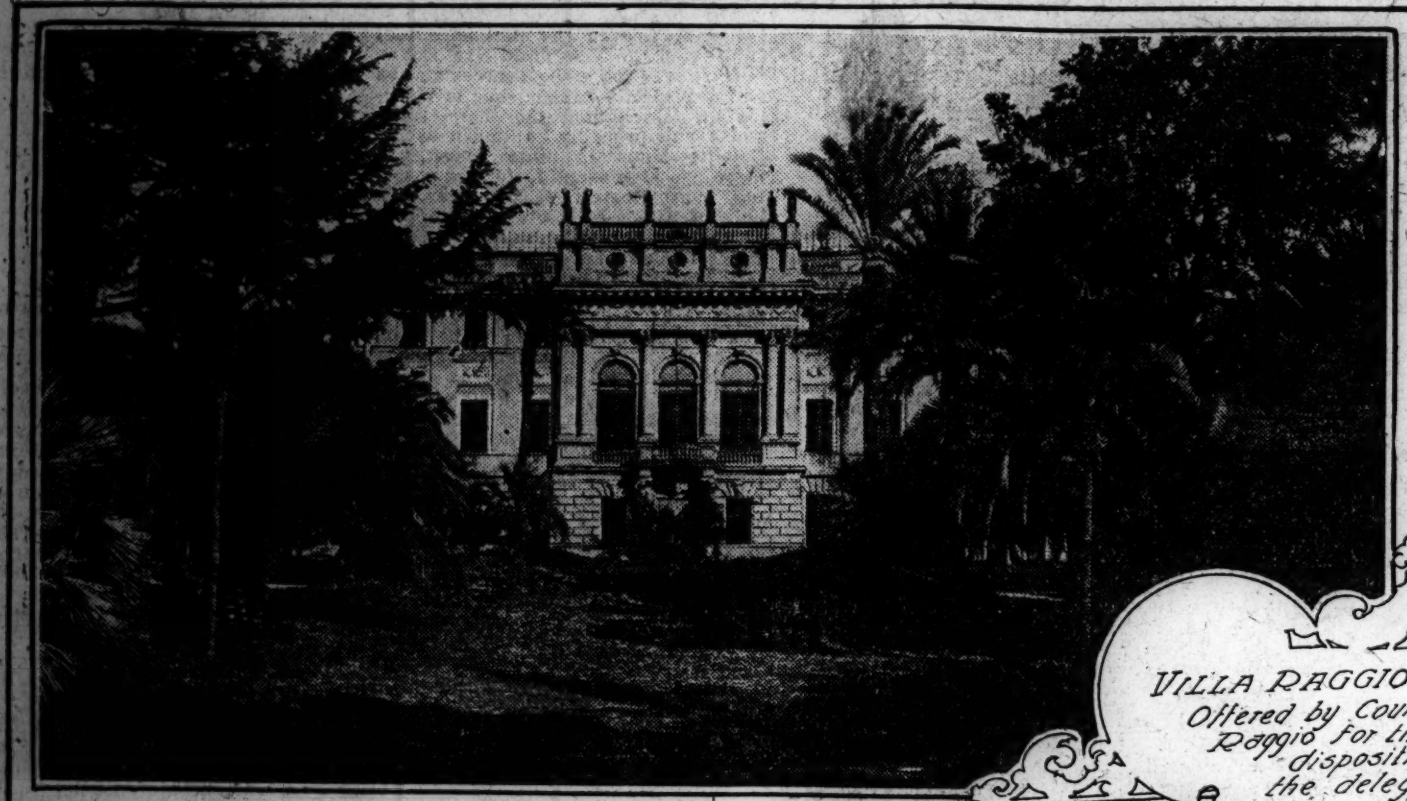
Special Introductory Offer to Monitor Readers
As a means of introducing "Our World" and the Institute of International Information to readers quickly, a four months' subscription to the magazine and a membership in the Institute for one hundred and twenty days can be had, for a limited time, for \$1.00.

Write us, or sign and mail the coupon to us, today, so that we can start your subscription with April.

HOUSTON PUBLISHING CO., Inc., 9 East 37th St., New York City
I accept your special offer to readers of The Christian Science Monitor and enclose One Dollar for 4 months' Carrier Membership in the Institute of International Information and the next 4 issues of "Our World" (monthly).

Name.....
Address.....
The usual price of the magazine is \$3 per year and Membership in the Institute is \$1 per year.

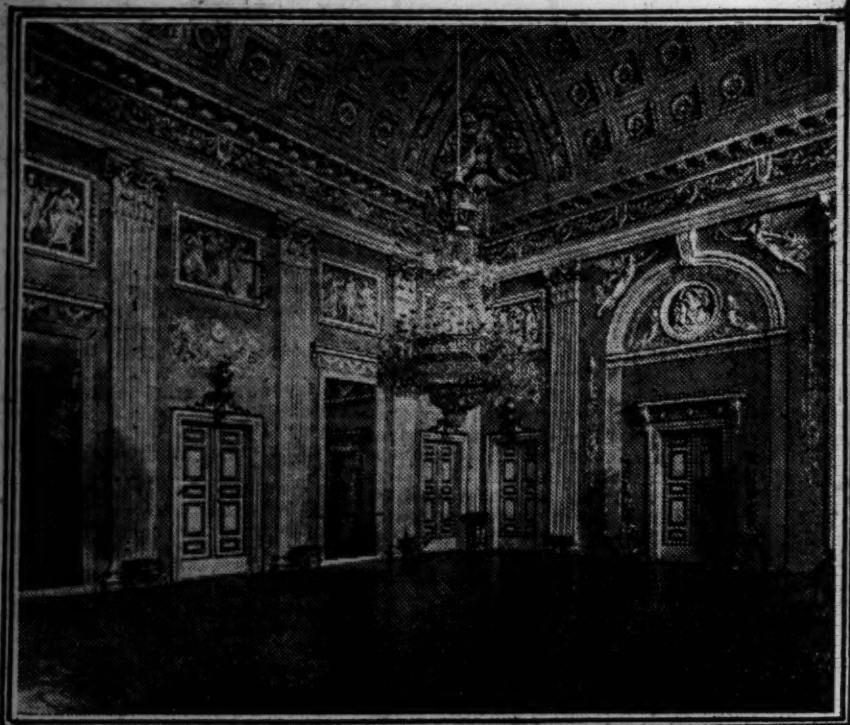
Genoa, City of a Noble Past, Takes a Hand in Forming Future History of World



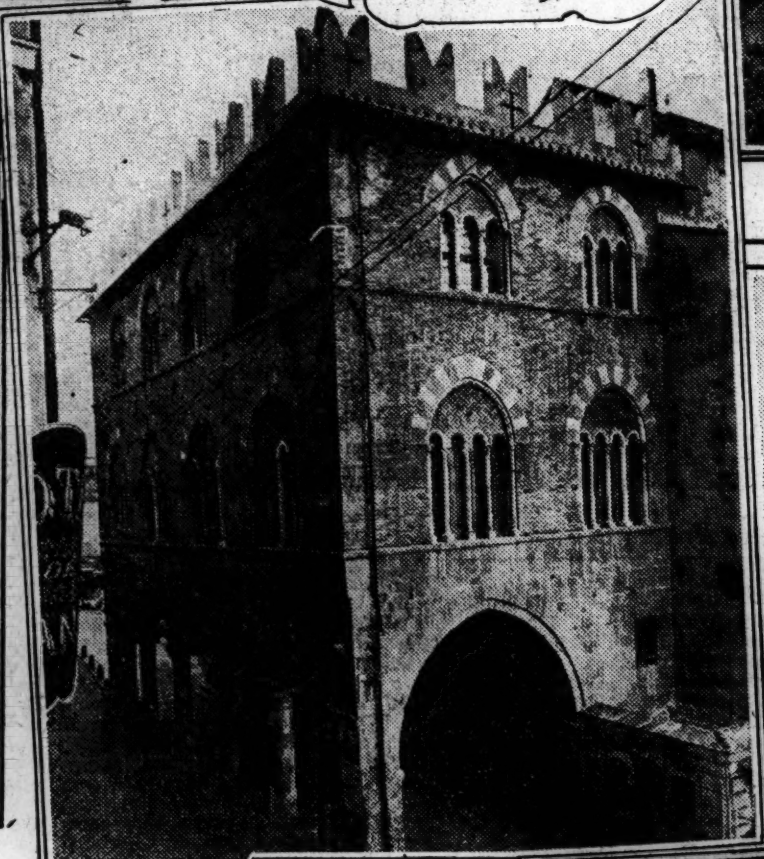
VILLA RAGGIO
Offered by Count
Raggio for the
disposition of
the delegates



OLD
GENOA



ROYAL PALACE
GENOA
Dancing Hall.



PALACE of
SAN GIORGIO
Where Conference
is to be held.



DORIA PALACE

Rome, Italy.
Special Correspondence.
Of all Italian, or indeed European, cities Genoa is attracting the most attention, as the chosen seat of the biggest conference that has been held since that at Paris in 1919. Yet of the large Italian towns it is that which the tourist knows the least, for it lacks the natural attractions of its rival, Venice, while its climate is very much less agreeable than that of the adjacent Riviera. But Genoa has a splendid history, to which another page is about to be added.

An inscription in the cathedral of St. Lawrence contains the traditional, if unproved, account of Genoa's foundation by "Janus, the first King of Italy, and descended from the Giants," adding that he was "great-grandson of Noah," and that he founded the city "in the time of Abraham." As a matter of fact, its name is derived not from "Janus" but from the Latin "genus" ("knee"), owing to the shape of the coast, but its antiquity was conclusively proved in 1898 by the discovery of ancient vases of the fifth century before Christ, which, if not used by the contemporaries of Abraham, were at least of the same age as the Persian wars in Greece and the early Republic in Rome.

The first mention of it, however, which we have in Roman history, is its destruction by Mago, the Carthaginian general, during the second Punic War, and its refounding by the Romans in 203. One memorial of Roman Genoa still survives in the shape of a bronze tablet, now in the town hall, containing the judgment of Roman arbitrators in a dispute between the city and another place in 117 B. C. Ptolemy accurately described Genoa as "well situated as a port of call for the voyage to Gaul and to Spain," as it still is, and today it is Italy's first harbor, the rival of Marseilles.

Genoa in the Middle Ages

So important a place naturally suffered from the invasions of the barbarians after the breakup of the Roman Empire. Goths, Lombards and Saracens in turn plundered it, but it arose from its ruins once again, as in the days of the Carthaginians, and became in 885 a Republic with "Consuls" as its chief magistrates, just like little San Marino today. The sea naturally invited the Genoese to distant expeditions. A Genoese, named Embricaco, assisted the Crusaders in taking Jerusalem. Genoese helped in capturing Casarea, Acre and Beirut. We find them in the Kingdom of Cilician Armenia; and the Greek Emperor, Michael VIII, assigned to them the quarter of Galata at Constantinople, where they built the still extant tower. Two volumes of an Italian treatise are devoted to their colony in Galata alone. Thence they naturally spread to the Black Sea, where they founded colonies at Caffa, Balaklava (so famous in English history since the "Charge of the Light Brigade" in the Crimean War), Soldajia La Tana (the modern Azores), Samsun and Samastri. So important were these Black Sea colonies, that a special committee, the "Office of the Gazaria" (the name at the time of the Crimea), was formed to direct them.

Nearer home, a Genoese family, the Zaccaria, established itself at the

alum mines of Phocaea near Smyrna, and another Genoese clan, the Arangio, in the Greek island of Ikarion; the much richer island of Chios was for more than 200 years managed by a Genoese chartered company; classic Lesbos, the home of "burning Sappho," was for more than a century the principality of the Genoese family of Gattilusio; and in Cyprus for some years the Genoese Bank of St. George held Famagosta. That institution was also intrusted with Corsica, which for several centuries groaned under Genoese tyranny till, on the day of Napoleon's birth, it was formally ceded to France.

Naturally, this policy of colonization led to wars with commercial rivals, the Venetians and the Pisans, while the Turkish conquest of Constantinople was followed by the loss of the Genoese settlements in the Levant. By way of compensation, a Genoese discovered America, but under the Spanish flag.

Genoa's Internal History
Like other Italian republics, Genoa was divided by the faction fights of the leading families, the Doria, Spinola and Adorni on one side and the Grimaldi, Fieschi and Montaldi on the other. Moreover, after the Republic included both the Riviera from Monaco to Spezia, the smaller coast towns, like Ventimiglia, often rose against the central government. The result of these internal quarrels was foreign intervention at the invitation of one or the other party; thus Genoa, was successively governed by the French, the Marquesses of Montferrat and the Dukes of Milan, and at one time maintained its independence only by paying tribute to Spain. Then the House of Savoy, which was destined to furnish united Italy with its dynasty, came into prominence and became a dangerous menace to the independence of the Genoa Republic.

A French bombardment and an Austrian occupation in 1746 were among the events of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and in 1797, under pressure from Bonaparte, the old aristocratic government became the democratic "Ligurian Republic"; a tree of liberty was planted in one of the squares; the Golden Book, containing the names of the nobles, was publicly burned; and their escutcheons and statues destroyed. Eight years later the "Ligurian Republic" was annexed to France, and in 1815 to the Kingdom of Sardinia, the nucleus of the present kingdom of Italy.

At Genoa in 1846, on the centenary of the expulsion of the Austrians, a congress, nominally of men of science, but really a species of Parliament, manifested the desire to see the Austrians driven from the rest of Italy—a desire fulfilled in 1859, 1866 and 1919, when Lombardy, Venice and the Trentino were successively liberated. One of the four founders of Italian liberty, Joseph Mazzini, was born in Genoa; it was from Genoa that territory at Quarto that the "Thousand" sailed for Marsala to liberate Sicily in 1860. But the democratic Genoese were not enthusiastic about their compulsory union with the Piedmontese. Sea-ports, as Aristotle observed, are

usually opposed to conservatism; the Genoese long hankered after their republican traditions, while the Piedmontese were staunch monarchists; and in 1849 Genoa rose against Victor Emmanuel II himself; another republican rising, directed by Mazzini, occurred there in 1858; but, two years later, Napoleon III landed at Genoa for the campaign against Austria.

Genoa Under United Italy

Since the Union of Italy, Genoa's history has been mainly commercial. The Duke of Galliera's gift of 20,000,000 lire for the enlargement of the port increased the trade of the place, and an "Autonomous Committee" was intrusted with the management of the harbor. Difficulties, however, have often arisen between the Seamen's Union and the shipowners, and Genoa with its workmen's suburb of Sampierdarena has been conspicuous in the annals of labor troubles. Latterly there has been talk of forming a rival port at Vado, where there would be more space, for the hills at Genoa contract the space available for wharves, and the approaches through tunnels to the railway stations are inconvenient. For that reason during the war the British made a large railway station at Argenta, 26 miles inland and left the rails behind them.

But, despite these topographical drawbacks, the Genoese are the best business men in Italy, where Ligurian shrewdness is proverbial. Genoa is the outlet of Milan and Turin, and at present of Switzerland, though some Swiss trade has recently been diverted to Marseilles, and probably will find a port at Cete. When the costly double line, now in course of construction, has been completed along the rocky coast from Genoa to Spezia, the train service with the South can be accelerated. But, as that line is a series of tunnels, progress is slow.

Nor has Genoa ceased to produce eminent men since Mazzini. Pope Benedict XV and Mr. Boselli, the former premier, were born of Genoese soil.

Whether, despite its commercial traditions, it was a good place for an economic conference, may, however, be doubted. The workmen have socialistic tendencies, and consequently may demonstrate in favor of the Bolshevik delegates, in which case retaliation by the "Fascisti" has already been arranged. A billy place in the work of both delegates and journalists, and a quieter spot would have been better. Still Genoa has few distractions, except a visit to some of its old palaces and motor-trips along the coast. Americans will gaze with interest on the statue of Columbus; journalists will note with curiosity that a leading Genoese newspaper bears the name of the medieval Genoese annalist, Caffaro—surely a unique phenomenon in nomenclature; and statesmen may reflect in the Palace of St. George upon the causes of the rise and fall of the Italian commercial republics, of which Genoa was so conspicuous an example.

Books and Bookmen

IDA TARBELL has become an acknowledged authority on Lincoln, and anything from her pen is sure to be welcomed by a large audience. Just where fact ends and fiction begins is hard to tell in her recent book, "He Knew Lincoln, and other Billy Brown Stories" (Macmillan). Lincoln's ways and Lincoln's sayings are woven into them in a convincing manner, and the personality of the best loved president stands out, "true to form." Yet why mix fiction and fact, regarding a figure so comparatively recent? Sooner or later, tales and legends spring up about the really great. It is a question if it may not be unnecessary to invest Lincoln with the glamour of fiction now. So remarkable a character needs no aid from the invented picturesque. He possessed it naturally, in such large measure.

Miss Tarbell paints the rose understandingly, however, and, if painted it must be, her work is to be preferred to that of less well informed authors. The Billy Brown tales are dramatically simple and true to the supposed personality of the narrator, who keeps a drug store in Springfield, Ill., and skillfully tapped by the editor, tells of the time he went to Washington "just to see Mr. Lincoln, not to get an appointment, give advice, or obtain a pardon; but simply to have a good talk."

Or he recalls Lincoln and Douglas in debate. The matter is entertaining, and, as ever, characterized by Miss Tarbell's restraint and good taste. A touch of pathos, a dash of humor, a well-worn anecdote, and some that are fresher combine to make each story in the set readable and instructive.

The Manchester Guardian makes the following announcement, of absorbing interest to all lovers of fine poetry: "Macmillan will shortly publish a new volume of poems by Thomas Hardy, entitled 'Late Lyrics and Earlier,' with many Other Verses." There are upward of 150 pieces in all, about half of which have either been crowded out from previous volumes and held over in manuscript or overlooked in past collections. The

remaining half have been written recently. Anticipating the objection of certain critics to several of the more recent pieces, which may be considered 'too elegiac, too tragic, too phantasmal, too cathartic, or what not for contemporary feelings,' the author admits that some grave productions are interspersed among the lighter ones."

Treatises on economics, such as "What We Want and Where We Are," by W. A. Appleton (Doran), are numerous and varied. Many voices rise to swell the chorus of instruction. Strangely enough, they all are attuned to a different pitch.

"Education," cries one, "more education. That's what we need."

"Not at all!" exclaims the next authority. "Feed people. Give them enough to eat. You can't educate the undernourished."

About the chief issue, the money supply for either education or nourishment, they are even more at variance. Mr. Appleton speaks intelligently of the possibility of copartnership between Labor and Capital. He says: "Mankind ought really to have no quarrel with Capital. Without it, the world would be a sorry place for its existing populations. Capital is not merely the stock of money held by individuals to carry on the world's business. Money is only the liquid—and, under existing rates of taxation, the diminishing—part of Capital. Capital is really everything non-human which enters into the scheme of production in the effort to maintain existence. It is natural resources, as well as factories, machines, railways, mines and ships. Labor itself is at once potential and highly perishable capital."

He further gives a definition of Labor. "Labor is that inventive, initiative, constructive, and manipulative capacity which, applied to materials, conditions and requirements, extracts and makes and distributes those things which are essential to human existence, enlightenment, and happiness."

And here, at the closing of his study, he really begins. Defining is a pretty game—and much more. With the effort to define comes clear thought;

with clear thought comes a reasonable basis for experimental solutions of all problems, whether industrial, ethical, political or social.

In his concluding chapter on Trade and Taxes, the author deals rather more with the problems of Britain than of the civilized world in general. A sensible taking hold of one nation's difficulties would be a nucleus for the solving of other countries' absorbing questions. "You cannot light the world by putting out other men's candles." If Mr. Appleton's treatise is not all-satisfying, it does at least present his ideas in a helpful, conservative manner, and so is well worth consideration by the large number of readers who are seeking new light on the ever important theme of industrialism.

Jean Catel, the French poet who has done a great deal for American poetry in France, recently wrote to Henry Holt & Co. concerning Robert Frost: Here at the University of Montpellier we are going to study Frost as a poet together with such recognized writers as Shakespeare, Milton, Thackeray, etc. . . . I hope Frost may know that there are a certain number of people here who are greatly interested in American poetry. You may have seen my personal appreciation of your contemporary literature in the 'Mercure de France,' where I introduced Frost to the French public in the number of March 15, 1920. . . . And the Sorbonne has announced that Robert Frost's works are now a requirement in the English teachers' course at the institution.

Hendrik Willem Van Loon's new book will be called "The Story of the Bible." He says: "I plan to tell the story of the Bible in about 100,000 words, and I'm going to make pictures for the book, just as I did for 'The Story of Mankind.' One of the first questions every child asks when it hears a story is: 'What did he look like?' I want to show my boys and other children pictures of Bible scenes and people."

In the Tony Sarg Marionette Book, published by B. W. Huebsch, New York, of which F. J. McIsaac wrote the text, there appears this account of

how Mr. Sarg hired the so-called Old Curiosity Shop, in London, and proceeded to put it to an old use:

"One day, while he was prowling around London, Mr. Sarg noticed a quaint old building . . . the 'Old Curiosity Shop,' made famous by Charles Dickens. The building was vacant and was being used as a storage house for waste paper. He was able to lease it for £80 a year. There were two winding staircases in the 'Old Curiosity Shop,' one at each end of the house, and Mr. Sarg divided the top floor into two sections, the larger to be used as a studio. He cut skylights through the roof of this room." The account further describes how the new owner furnished the second section of the top floor as "Little Nell's Bedchamber," and charged admission to the public. Admission fees soon amounted to five times the rent of the building. It is a question whether this was quite legitimate, since it is a well-established fact that the building referred to is not Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop" at all.

One of the most admired verses in John Farrar's "Songs for Parents" (Yale University Press), which Miss Amy Lowell has so warmly espoused, is "Serious Omission," as follows:

I know that there are dragons,
St. Georges, Jaxons, too,
And many modern dragons
With scales of green and blue;
But though I've seen there many times
And carefully looked through,
I can't find a dragon
In the cages at the zoo!

On the morning on which E. Phillips Oppenheim's latest effort was put on sale, a small lending library, in Boston, placed 100 copies of this book on their shelves; long before noon all had been eagerly carried away. We are still asking ourselves why it is that society matrons impatiently await each publication day of a book by Mr. Oppenheim; why serious business men raise heaven and earth to secure advance copies from the publishers, being unable to curb their zeal. We should like to see 10 copies of Mr. de la Mare's "Memoirs of a Midget" disappear from these shelves in one short morning. But, alas! no one seems to be reading this truly magnificent achievement.

RARE BORDEN CURIOS GIVEN CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE

Collection Made by Boston Woman in Lifetime of Travel
Willed to American School

Rare curios and antique furniture, many of the specimens priceless, left by Miss Caroline Borden in her will to the Museum of the American College for Girls in Constantinople, and to the president and professors in the college, are being packed at 385 Commonwealth Avenue, Miss Borden's Back Bay home, for shipment back to Turkey, whence most of them came. As soon as the estate is settled, the curios, the collection of a lifetime, will be forwarded to the Far East.

Morris Carter of Chestnut Hill is executor of the will without bond. The will disposes of the curios to the college museum, and the complete furnishings of her Boston home to the president of the college. Wearing apparel, personal effects and some unusual trinkets are willed to several of the women professors of the college.

Miss Borden had collected rare antiques, tapestries and many other strange articles from virtually every part of the world, in the course of a lifetime spent mostly in travel. She had made many trips to Europe, Africa and the Orient. On these journeys it was her practice to collect curios, vases, shawls, pinks, and other articles of unique nature, and, in fact, anything of value that was unusual in the extreme. These she had sent to her Boston home, and in the course of years amassed a large and varied collection from hundreds of different out-of-the-way places.

In her travels Miss Borden frequently visited the Constantinople college, and contributed to its support, becoming well acquainted with its faculty and officers. The description of the curios covers a dozen typewritten pages. Some of the articles mentioned, such as "a bark from a mulberry tree in Shakespeare's garden, Stratford-on-Avon," and "shells from the River Tinto, Spain, from which place Columbus sailed for America, given me by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston," and "flowers which I gathered at Ephesus," possess literary interest. Other strange curios in the collection are coins made by Alaska Indians, precious stones from Russia, Chinese idols, antique Roman hairpins, antique silverware and china from many distant lands, ancient papyrus, Italian pottery and English vases, embroidery from the Orient, priceless engravings from Egypt and Arabia, and silk embroidery from Russia and many other faraway lands.

Description of Curios

Her description of the curios bequeathed to the college reads as follows:

"I give and bequeath to the American College for Girls at Constantinople, in Turkey, for the museum of said college, my fan of pearl sticks and white lace, which I purchased in Brussels, Belgium; my fan with smoke pearl sticks and black lace; my clover leaf brooch with three fine pearls; my brooch made of family hair and gold; my silver card case marked 'C. B.'; my shell high-backed comb, worn by my mother; my India shawl with white center; my Chinese white embroidered shawl with long fringe; my white Chudda shawl, about one yard, 29 inches by about one yard, 31 inches; my black lace shawl, half and square diagonally; my sunshade with ivory stick handle and black lace cover over white silk; my point lace, about four and a half inches wide and about three yards and eight inches long; my black lace, about three and a half inches wide, and about one yard and 21 inches long; my hand-made lace from Jerusalem, about one yard and three inches square, composed of 12 of the larger wheels both in length and width interwoven together (this lace was made by hand in Jerusalem with a common sewing needle); my Russian lace, about one yard and 16 inches long, and about six inches wide, with a girl and pigeon, the sacred bird of Russia, embroidered in silk, which I bought in St. Petersburg in 1881.

"One Swiss dolly, about 11 inches square, very fine work, which I bought in Switzerland; eight pieces of antique Turkish embroidery of bright colors on white fabric, and two chair-arm pieces additional; my table scarf of Russian linen, about two yards, nine inches long, and about 17 inches wide, the two ends embroidered in pink, which I bought in St. Petersburg in 1881; table scarf, about one yard four inches long and 12 inches wide, woven fabric of bright colors, long fringe with shells and beads; sleeve of a Persian garment, about 30 inches long and 13 inches wide, with cuff, trimmed with balls and fringe; my China blue silk embroidered in bright colors, which was a Chinese garment.

Syrian Headress

"My white silk square Kaffiah with long fringe, used in Syria on the head, to protect from the sun; Broussa fabric embroidered in pink, which I bought in Broussa, Turkey; silk-embroidered square woven legend; embroidered dollies from Japan; Italian card case of white kid; Spanish sampler 100 years old in 1913; my brass basin, about 13 1/2 inches diameter, with openwork cover and ewer, about 7 1/2 inches high, with cover, used before and after the feast.

"My heart-shaped brass tablet which I bought in Cairo, Egypt, probably a symbol of some society, about 17 inches long and 13 inches wide at the widest place; my brass basket, used by dervishes in begging money; my brass tray repoussé (or beaten), about 14 inches diameter; my brass tray which I purchased in Cairo, memorial of double mosque, with Arabic inscription, about 10 inches diameter; my brass plaque with head, about 12 inches diameter; my brass engraved card plate, about seven inches diameter, from Teheran, Persia; my brass engraved teapot from Teheran, Persia; my brass Turkish coffee-pot with Arabic inscription, about 4 1/2 inches high, with cover, and handle about six inches long, which I purchased in Cairo; my engraved round brass vase, about five inches high, with cover;

my repoussé (or beaten) brass vase, about four inches high, with cover; my round brass Turkish mill for grinding coffee; my brass coffee-pot, about eight inches high, with cover, from Arabia.

"My little brass candlestick for sealing, about 3 1/2 inches high; cloisonné vase, in many colors, about five inches high and nine inches around at the largest place; flat cloisonné vase, old rose ground, decoration, white flowers and butterflies, about 2 1/2 inches high, and about 3 1/2 inches wide at widest place; brass vase from India, enameled in shades of blue with gold, about five inches high, and about 11 inches around at largest place; vase about 4 1/2 inches high and about six inches around, enameled in shades of blue; two china bottles alike, with stopple, about six inches high from bottom to top of stopple, and about three inches square, on two sides flowers hand-painted, third side flowers in gilt, fourth side 'Caroline Borden' in gilt, presented to me about the year 1860 by a friend of my father, of New York; perfume box with two bottles, about six inches long and four inches high, and 1 1/2 inches around, green glass with gold decoration and medallions of buildings and monuments in Paris; Royal Worcester openwork white china vase, about four inches high, with cover; Coalport cup and saucer with turquoise jewels and flowers hand-painted, cup lined with gold; Royal Worcester pitcher, at highest point about 8 1/2 inches, cream color with rose decoration, presented to me by my young men's Mizpah Club of Boston.

Alpenstock Presented

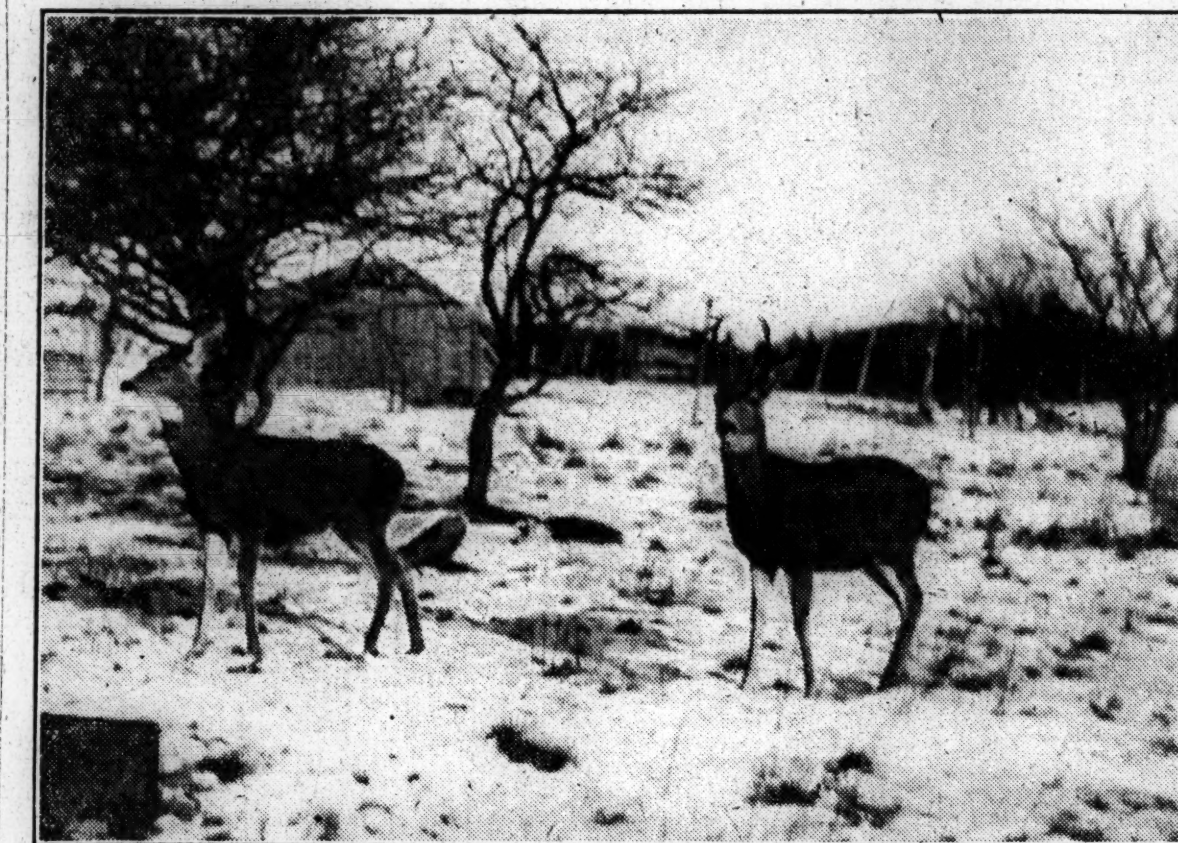
English china vase, Spode-Copeland, white with floral decoration, three gold feet, about six inches high and about 4 1/2 inches diameter at top; dark blue Royal Dresden china plate, about 10 inches in diameter, with cherubs in center and openwork border of flowers, gilt, which I bought in Dresden; two round plaques, about five inches in diameter, Thorvaldsen's 'Night and Morning'; my Italian brown pottery scaldino, for hot coals, carried in Italy in the hand for heat.

"About three feet of wooden pole, my alpenstock which students of Robert College, Constantinople, class of 1883, cut for me on the way to Giant's Mountain at the northern end of the Bosphorus, where President and Mrs. Washburn of Roberts College gave a picnic entertainment for me and the class of 1883 of Roberts College (the names of the members of the class are cut in the bark of the stick, among whom is Mr. Shipkoff who subsequently came to be the prince of the exquisite perfume of attar of rose by reason of receiving the highest prize at many international exhibitions); frame about 10 inches by 7 inches, containing a gray satin leaf from the cane of a tree in South Africa; frame, about 12 inches by about 8 1/2 inches, containing the flowers of the papyrus painted on papyrus paper; frame, about 11 inches by 8 1/2 inches, containing photograph of the place on the island of Sicily where the painted papyrus grows (the two papyrus pictures were presented to me by my friends, two English ladies); Russian Neulity cup with several metals beaten in, engraved 'C. Borden, St. Petersburg, 1881,' about 2 1/2 inches high, and about two inches diameter at the top; hand wrought heart-shaped brass box with Tibetan turquoise in the cover, brought home from Darjeeling, India, by Mrs. Boyden Barker Bowne; two antique silver zarfa, all with china cups; silver Dutch tea caddy lined with gold, with vintage vines all around it, and on cover, which has handle.

"Small silver bowl engraved 'C. Borden, Augsburg, July, 1883,' in which is a variety of spoons and two enameled little forks; old silver cup, 1764 A.D., on round base, about three

Alaskan Indian; round, Russian brooch set with turquoise, amethysts and ruby; tear bottle of old glass, iridescent; green glass vase with handle, about 3 1/2 inches high, which I brought from the island of Cyprus; Hittite pottery vase, about four inches high, which Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wiggins brought home from Sansoum, Asia Minor; pearl iridescent cup, boat-shape, which I brought from Lourdes, France, the place of healing waters; two tiny Chinese gods in temples; broken brown and blue antique pottery pitcher, about four inches high, which Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick and I got near the Alhambra in Spain (the pitcher was whole at the time of purchase); amber heart sent by Professor Dodd to me from Constantinople; Rhodonte sleeve buttons and enameled sleeve buttons from St. Petersburg; Florentine mosaic sleeve buttons from Florence.

"Small silver bowl engraved 'C. Borden, Augsburg, July, 1883,' in which is a variety of spoons and two enameled little forks; old silver cup, 1764 A.D., on round base, about three



Deer in Whitney Preserve, October Mountain, Washington, Mass.

inches high, engraved on base 'C. Borden, Norway, 1881'; silver loving cup with dark blue shield and Swedish crowns, presented to me by Mrs. Harold, a Swedish lady, on arriving in America; silver watch cover, sent to me from Constantinople by Professor Anderson of Roberts College; small Dutch ladle, about four inches long, with woman and anchor in the bowl; silver spoon, about five inches long, with castle in the bowl; Swiss silver curved hair-pin, worn in the coil of hair, engraved in pattern about eight inches over curve, which I brought from Switzerland; Swiss brass hair-pin with medallion top, about 11 inches long, which I brought from Switzerland; Italian hair-pin, about 10 inches long, with closed hand at top, worn by married woman, which I brought from Italy; silver bracelet made from American coin by

ence; porcelain cherub; shells and stones which I picked up while sitting by the Sea of Tiberius; shells from the River Tinto, Spain, at Palos, from which place Columbus sailed for America, given to me by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston; bark from mulberry tree in Shakespeare's garden, Stratford-on-Avon; flowers which I gathered at Ephesus; mahogany easel, about six feet seven inches high."

The description of the furnishings of the Boston home reads as follows: "I give and bequeath to the furnishings of the residence of the president of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, in Turkey, all the furnishings of my home in Boston not hereinbefore mentioned, including the Borden Heraldic Escutcheon in color, about 11 1/2 inches by 8 1/2, and the frame which contains it, and the description of the same, about nine inches by about seven inches, and the frame which contains it; my silk flag of the United States of America, about six feet long, about five feet wide, with silk fringe, which was presented to my father, Richard Borden, in 1872, surmounted by brass eagle; my books, map of Constantinople; pictures and photographs; furniture; linen; and cotton covers for furniture and linen for same; rugs; lounge pillows; curtains; vases, plaques and tiles; French clock with glass cover; blue and white jordaniers with pedestal to match; wall brackets of wood; mirror in Egyptian frame; Koran stand; folding frame for tray; plaster model of Jerusalem, brick-a-brac; brass; china; glass, table silver and knives; table linen; hushers for dining room table; chamber furniture with mattresses, pillows; spreads; blankets; bed puffs; sheets and pillow cases and linen and decoration sets; china toilet sets; towels; electric disk; kitchen utensils; glass water and candle set for table de nuit; candle holders.

Money for College

"I direct that my executor shall pay from my estate the cost of the transportation to Constantinople, Turkey, of all the effects which I have bequeathed to the American College for Girls at Constantinople and to individuals residing in said Constantinople.

"All the rest and residue of my property of whatsoever nature it may consist, and wheresoever situated, I give, devise and bequeath for the erection of a house on the property of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, in Turkey, at Amaouk Heights, for the residence of the president of the said American College for Girls at Constantinople, in Turkey; to be of the same material and color in the exterior as Gould Hall and the three connected buildings on the south of Gould Hall; and this building to be supplied with light, heat and water power, and electricity from the same sources which supply Gould Hall and its connected buildings by electricity with light, heat and water power; the name of said residence to be Borden Manse.

"If such house has already been provided by some other donor prior to my decease and the settlement of my estate, I give, devise and bequeath all such rest and residue of my property to the said American College for Girls at Constantinople, in Turkey, to be held as a permanent fund to be called 'Caroline Borden Memorial Fund.'

Miss Mary Mills Patrick, president of the college, was given a number of gowns, costumes and personal adornments of considerable value, including oriental embroidery, fans, beads and lace.

Miss Ida W. Prime, professor and resident treasurer of the college, was given a number of blouses, scarfs, collars, cuffs, slippers, beaded wearing apparel and some rare black silk for a costume and another professor at the college, Miss Isabel F. Dodd, was also remembered.

OCTOBER MOUNTAIN PASSES TO STATE

Massachusetts Takes Over Whitney Preserve and Will Begin Improvements at Once

With the recording of the deed at Pittsfield, closing negotiations for the purchase of the Whitney game preserve of 10,000 acres, which includes October Mountain, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts adds another state forest to the list of those already owned by the State. The purchase price was \$100,000, the State paying \$50,000, Harry Payne Whitney paying \$25,000, and prominent citizens in

near the Whitney tract: Greylock with its 8000 acres of land and Mt. Iveret and Mt. Monument, both in the township of Stockbridge.

The nearest railroad station is Lenox or Lee on the Berkshire Hill Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, while the nearest station on the Boston & Albany road is Washington. Including the new tract, which will probably be known as the October Mountain State Forest, the State has at present 19 forests covering approximately 45,000 acres, the bulk of which is in the western part of the State in the Berkshire Hills, which is natural forest-growing country. Two state forests are situated on Cape Cod, comprising nearly 8000 acres.

Kelton B. Miller, editor of the Berkshire Eagle of Pittsfield, was the prime mover in the effort to secure the Whitney estate for the Commonwealth, having charge of the raising of the additional funds needed for its purchase. The state law allows the State to pay only \$5 an acre for state lands, thus it was necessary to raise \$50,000 by private subscription. Mrs. William F. Auchmuty of Lenox had signified her intention of giving the State a tract of land covering 1000 acres adjoining the Whitney tract and mostly in Lenox. This land was formerly owned by Frederick A. Schermerhorn of New York, a sister to Mrs. Auchmuty.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

ONE thing seems to be certain politically, at least, and this fixed fact is that J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of this Commonwealth, is in a position to get what he wants today and he is fast jockeying the nation where they will have to give him what he wants and when he wants it. The unusual pressure being placed upon the Attorney-General to cause him to run for the Republican nomination for Governor gives Mr. Allen power that he may safely stow away for use two years hence and when his work of prosecuting law offenders shall have been completed.

A powerful group of Democratic politicians is preparing to force Andrew J. Peters, former mayor of Boston, to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor shortly after Mr. Peters returns to Boston from California about the middle of April. Andrew J. Peters against the field, is the way these political sponsors of the former mayor and one-time Congressman feel about it. They do not believe that Mr. Peters will refuse to go out for the nomination of his party.

Republicans, as well as Democrats, know that Andrew James Peters is what's called a "vote getter." Back in 1903 when Mr. Peters was in Congress, or going there, from the eleventh Massachusetts district, he had as his Republican opponent, W. Dudley Cotton, who was an alderman the last year Boston had aldermen. Mr. Peters stood so well with the voters that he carried the two strongly Republican wards now numbered 7 and 8 in Boston, and handily defeated Mr. Cotton.

The Democrats, too, know that Mr. Peters' administration as Mayor of Boston is looking better and better as it recedes. It is realized that he played little or no petty, partisan politics and that he gave Boston a good, conservative business administration, unaccompanied by the blare of municipal brass bands.

Charles S. Lawler of Dorchester, recent superintendent of city printing under Mayor Peters, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the State Senate from the seventh Suffolk district. Mr. Lawler, who made quite a good record in a business way for the city as its official printer, was in the Senate from this district in 1917 and '18. Previous to that time he served in the House in 1913, '14, '15 and '16. He was never defeated and retired from the Senate to become city printer.

Senator John J. Carey, now in the Senate from the seventh Suffolk district, is to retire this year and try political conclusions with one James A. Gallivan of South Boston, member of Congress from the twelfth district. Mr. Carey says that Mr. Gallivan has been in Congress long enough. Till date, Congressman Gallivan has not been heard from regarding this remark.

ROAD CONTRACT AWARDED

Coleman Bros. of Chelsea, the lowest bidders, have been awarded the contract for rebuilding 10 miles of highway on the Newburyport Turnpike under the direction of the Division of Highways of the State Department of Public Works. The section to be rebuilt lies in the towns of Topsfield, Ipswich, and Rowley and the City of Newburyport. The Coleman bid was \$102,820.50, \$2000 under that made by its nearest competitor, Bruno & Pettit. Joseph McCormack bid \$621,796.85.

POLICE LISTING

Police officers will call at every house to get the following information for use in the preparation of the voting lists of Boston:

Name
Age
Occupation
Residence April 1, 1922
Residence April 1, 1921
of all residents over 20 years of age.

Was this man in the U. S. Army or Navy in the World's War?

This information should be left with some one in the house for the officer when he calls.

The time for beginning police listing is April 1.

EDWIN U. CURTIS
FREDERICK A. FINIGAN, Board

DEMAND FOR ONIONS HELD TO BE ELASTIC

Investigation by Experts Said to Disprove Theory Held by Students of Production

AMHERST, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—Recent investigations on the marketing of onions by the department of agricultural economics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College tend to disprove the theory up to this time held by students of food production that the demand for onions is relatively inelastic. Reporting on the progress of investigations on the marketing of onions, Prof. Lorian P. Jefferson said that in 1921 there was a marked tendency to seek out small markets for onions. Many car lots of onions were shipped from the Connecticut Valley producing territory to small country towns that had received no car lots in 1920 or 1919. Previously onion shipments from the Connecticut Valley went almost exclusively to the Boston market.

Massachusetts-grown onions, raised on about 4700 acres up and down the Connecticut Valley from historic old Deerfield as a center of production, make up an important part of the main onion crop on the Boston market. A million and a half bushels is about the average annual crop of this intensive onion territory. Most of the onions grown in Massachusetts are raised by small growers, many of them Polish, who are frequently tenant farmers or share farmers. They cultivate a few acres intensively and for the most part are obliged to sell their crops at harvest time.

Professor Jefferson's investigations showed that 60 per cent of the Connecticut Valley onion crop is regularly marketed by the end of October. Very few farm storages will carry onions into cold weather. The crop must be kept frostproof, and as only a very large grower or dealer in onions can finance adequate storage facilities, the small growers, said Professor Jefferson, are practically at the mercy of the buyers.

The proposed federal bonded warehouse facilities for the Connecticut Valley onion crop will be a great service to these small growers, Professor Jefferson declared, for three months' credit on their crops will enable them to store at least a part of the crop in a year of exceptional yield and receive whatever benefits may accrue from the spread in price between harvest time and winter.

A tremendous amount of speculation goes on with Massachusetts onions, investigations by economists at the college have shown. A few large growers customarily buy up the crop of their small neighbors and hold for speculative profits. The greater part of the storing for speculation, however, is not done in the Connecticut Valley; for after Dec. 1, Professor Jefferson's statistics show that over a period of years only 10 to 12 per cent of the entire crop remains in the production area.

Massachusetts onions compete with those from other sections of the country, particularly Texas; and the price of the local crop depends very largely on the conditions in other sections. But Bermuda is the chief competitor with the Connecticut Valley. The Bermuda onion is preferred for salad purposes, having a milder flavor. So far it meets only a very special demand; but the ratio of Bermudas to domestic onions sold has been increasing during the last few years. Professor Jefferson declared that Massachusetts onion growers may well recognize the competition of Bermudas, for they are being imported to an increasing extent and dealers report that more would be used in preference to local onions were it not for the difference in price.

Although the Bermuda type of onion cannot be grown in the Connecticut Valley, students of the situation have long declared that there are very considerable possibilities for development of a higher quality onion adapted to the silt soils of the Connecticut Valley.

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men & Women
Mail orders filled
Walk-Over
BOOT SHOP
290 Yonge St. TORONTO

"Say it with Flowers"

From
Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

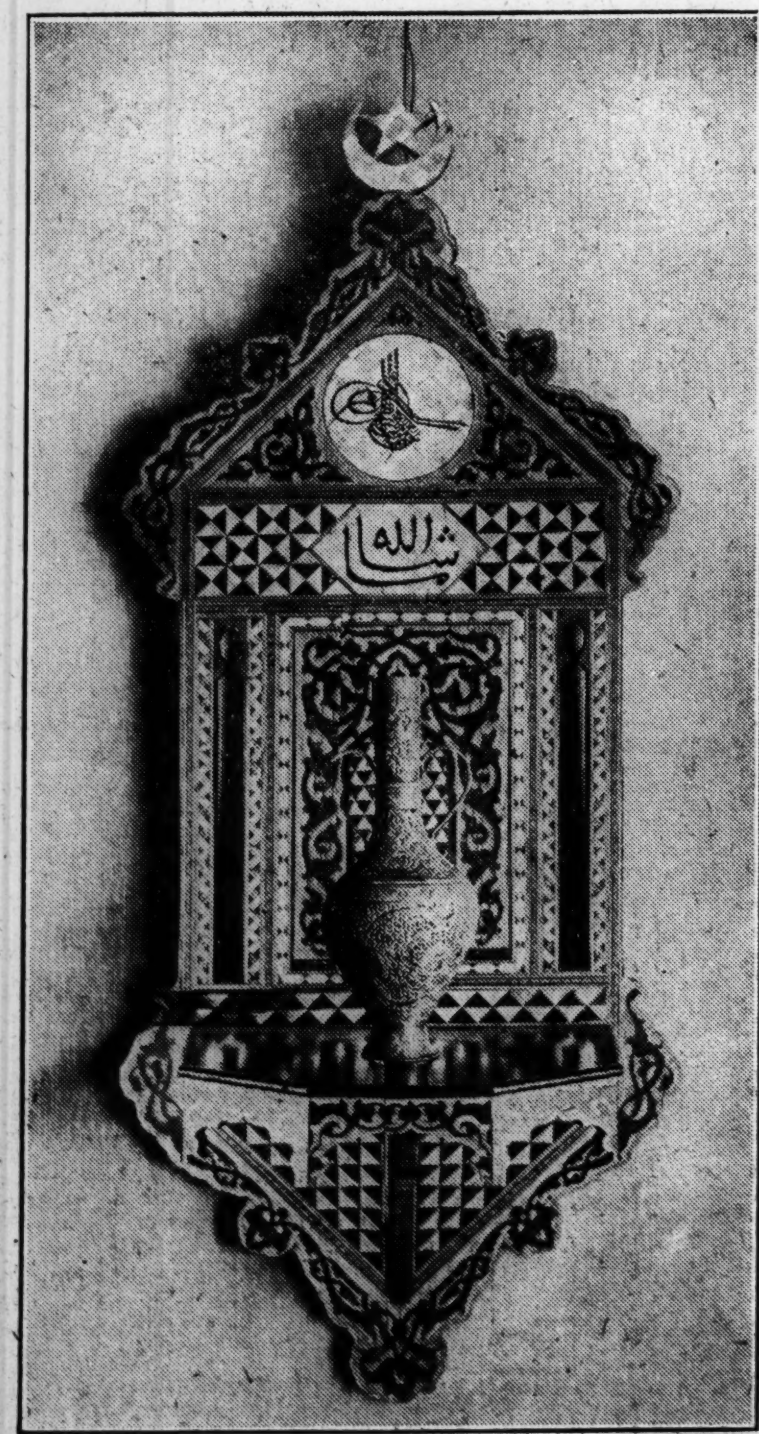
"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Ellsworth Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

WATCH AND JEWELRY
Repairing
of the Highest Quality
REAGAN-KIPP CO.
162 Tremont St., Boston

When in Need
of
Flowers
Buy of
Jinn
The Florist
4 PARK ST., BOSTON, 9

C. H. ALDEN CO.
Manufacturers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' FINE SHOES
Standardization enables us to produce shoes of Superior Quality, Style and Fit at Favorable Prices.
ABINGTON, MASS.



Turkish Wall Bracket

Inlaid with mother of pearl; about three feet high by one and one-half feet wide, a curio in the collection of Miss Caroline Borden of Boston. Upon the shelf of the bracket is an ornamental brass vase of Turkish design. These beautiful specimens of oriental art were brought from Constantinople and will be returned to ornament the new home of the president of Roberts College, Constantinople.

NEW SCHOOLS ARE PLANNED FOR ALL PARTS OF STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

ing school on the two platoon system. Today in Massachusetts 270,000 pupils are attending school either in portable schools, in basements, in annexes or in corridors. Over 250,000 children are attending school on half time, not considering those in the kindergarten or those attending under the platoon system. Today there are 14,000 pupils more than there were at the time of the war. This increase is due partly to the proposed legislative ruling making 14 years the age at which schooling can be stopped and partly to the recent industrial depression which has sent the children back to the schools.

In Massachusetts 41,000 pupils, or 7 per cent of the total for the State, are attending school under the platoon system, 36 per cent of them in the cities and large towns. This shows the rapid growth of the urban population and the effects of the industrial depression on the school enrollment.

Platoon System Extended
Twenty per cent of the high school pupils in the State are on the platoon system and 5 per cent of the elementary pupils. This shows the more rapid growth of the high school enrollment and the relatively greater cost of the high school buildings. The chief element of weakness in the platoon system is that the pupils lose from one to two hours a day schooling and sometimes even more. This means a loss of at least 20 per cent of the schooling for 41,000 pupils throughout the State every year through no fault of their own.

The increased school attendance and the perseverance of the school children in their work throughout the year shows the necessity of education. The secondary school enrollment has increased four times as fast as the population of the State. The average amount spent in the State for the education of each child was only \$7.12 for 1921. When this is considered in the light of what education is expected to yield to the child and to society, it is not proportionately large, according to Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education.

"There is a widespread feeling on the part of the people that all of the present-day problems will find their final solution in education, not in the narrow meaning of the word," Dr. Smith said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor last night. "It is through the educational processes that political, the social, and the economic problems will be solved. By this I mean a broad general education. Especially it is the clear-cut opinion on the part of the people that the material prosperity of the country and the state rests on the qualities and kinds of education given the children and the adults."

Worth of Education

"The conviction is increasing and has been for some years that our political institutions are safe only through the diffusion of education among the people. And civic affairs, the referendum, the primary, and the election, call for men with more than sixth-grade schooling."

"When you think that education costs too much just stop a minute and analyze the figures. We spent last year in Massachusetts, and I mean the total that was spent by the towns and the State, for elementary school education an average of \$64.53 per pupil and for high school education an average of \$121.32. But money alone is not a criterion of education. Statistics compiled by the Russell Sage Foundation of New York show that among the eastern states during the last decade New Jersey is the only one which has raised the general standard of education and also New Jersey is the State which has made the most worth while educational investments."

"It would be well to bear in mind the advice which Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the Minister of Education, gave to the people of England when during the war he made this statement: 'That nation which, after the war, employs the best teachers with the highest pay and as a part of the best school system will be the best governed and therefore the greatest nation. Of that I am absolutely certain. No people which does not respect education will demand and support good government, and if there is not a vital impulse running through its education, the people of no nation can be expected to respect it.'

"I believe, and an increasing number of other people are beginning to believe, that education lies at the root of happiness for every people. Worthy education is impossible where inferior teaching forces are employed, and only inferior teaching forces can be secured where inferior pay is offered. Where teaching is inferior, good government cannot be expected."

"These words are significant," Dr. Smith continued, "not only for England. They are vastly significant for America as well. With the enlightened view that people everywhere are taking with reference to the need of education, it is imperative that we do not fall at a time when upon trained and developed human resources must depend the solution of problems of great magnitude."

Comparative Figures Given
Comparative figures showing the amounts expended in Massachusetts for elementary and high school education during the past decade are as follows:

	Support	Outlay
1911	\$4,475,771	\$4,475,771
1912	4,475,771	4,475,771
1913	4,475,771	4,475,771
1914	4,475,771	4,475,771
1915	4,475,771	4,475,771
1916	4,475,771	4,475,771
1917	4,475,771	4,475,771
1918	4,475,771	4,475,771
1919	4,475,771	4,475,771
1920	4,475,771	4,475,771
1921	4,475,771	4,475,771

*Support includes current expenses for elementary and high schools and does not take into consideration the state normal and technical schools, Boston's Boston Normal School, and the State Normal School at Framingham.

The type of secondary schools to which the people of the State are turning are the junior high schools, according to H. F. Jones, superintendent of elementary education. The

SUFFRAGE RIGHTS ARE URGED FOR WOMEN OF PHILIPPINES

"They Are More Progressive Than Men," Mrs. Porter-Boyer Asserts, on Return From Orient

"Suffrage rights for the women of the Philippines are being urged by Mrs. Ida Porter-Boyer, who has just returned from an extensive tour of the Orient where she has been studying the conditions of women. Mrs. Porter-Boyer has a nation-wide reputation for her suffrage work, having formerly been the editor of the 'New Southern Citizen,' the official organ of the Southern Suffrage Association. She is at present one of the directors of the Boston League of Women Voters.

"The women of the Philippines are more progressive than the men, yet they are denied the vote. It is high time that the women who are the real economic powers in their islands be given a share in the Government," declared Mrs. Porter-Boyer, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Before the United States took over the Philippines, the women were not known to be superior to the men as far as industry and ambition were concerned. They excelled in all the cottage industries, in agriculture, and in business, and were more receptive to education than the men of the islands."

Woman's High Position
"As in most tribal communities, the line of descent was through the mother and the property rights belonged to the women. She owned the little nipa-cottages where the family lived, and she was the custodian of any money that came into the family coffers. When men were suddenly given the franchise which was denied her, she could not understand why. She has never been able to comprehend the logic of the distinction. And we who are acquainted with her and the men of her country are even less able to comprehend it."

"The Philippines are certainly not ready for self-government. They have proved it by their incompetent financial management during the last two years. But there is every reason to be hopeful about their prospects for self-government very soon, because they manifest the most active interest in the public affairs of their country. Of the 1,200,000 qualified voters, 700,000 voted in the last election for the Legislature. That is a percentage that would put most of the cities of the United States to shame."

"The people of the Philippines are education-hungry. When you consider that they have had only one generation of opportunity, the fact that the illiteracy rate is only 29 per cent is astonishing. That is 2 per cent better than two of our Southern states, Louisiana and New Mexico."

Older Than Harvard
"The chief difficulty in the public schools is in getting teachers who are completely trained. The native teachers are handicapped because of their exceedingly bad pronunciation of English. There are only 550 teachers on the island, one-half of whom are American. Five thousand more are

main points in favor of the junior high are its adaptability as an educational organization and its usefulness in removing children from the high and grammar schools. Massachusetts as a State, according to Mr. Jones, has given probably the most careful attention of any to the junior-high idea. At present there are 47 towns and cities in the State which have some form of intermediate schools, centralizing pupils from the seventh and eighth grades and the two years of high school. Mr. Jones looks for a rapid development of the idea in the next 10 years.

Center of Community
The buildings erected today in the State are mostly of the six to eight-room type with only one story and the class rooms constructed around a central assembly hall. The fire hazard is reduced to a minimum under this system and halls and stairways are eliminated, saving space and expense. Many buildings are constructed so that additions can be made from time to time without marring the architectural beauty.

The laws of the state have been liberalized more and more within the past few years so that new school buildings have become community centers. Among activities allowed in the school buildings by state law, providing the necessary permission is obtained from school authorities, are the promotion of education, recreation and social, civic and philanthropic enterprises.

The newest feature in schools is the union of the assembly room and the gymnasium. This is being done in the new high school under construction at Longmeadow. A striking variation of this is seen in the Peabody High School where the gymnasium is an extension of the stage in the auditorium and separated from the auditorium by sliding doors.

"The tendency today is more and more to holding community activities in the schools and schools are being constructed so that these meetings can be held even while the school is in session without disturbing the school children," according to Mr. Jones.

DR. HALE TO BE HONORED
In recognition of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, the author of the famous story, 'The Man Without a Country,' in Ford Hall Forum at 7:15 next Sunday night, a place of honor will be given to his engagement to speak on Zionism. An hour's discussion on 'The Unhealed Wound of Protestantism' between Dr. Albert Dietrich, editor of The Christian Register, and the Rev. W. Harry Freda of the Clarendon Street Baptist Church will follow.

RACE PROBLEMS TOPIC
Race problems and racial trends will be discussed at next Saturday's luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club by Lethbridge Sheddard of Brookline and New York City, and Seth K. Humphrey of Boston. At the Saturday luncheon of April 7 Prof. Hendrik Willem van Loon of Antioch College, O., author of 'The Story of Mankind' and other well-known works, and Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, president of Boone University, Weichang, China, will be the guests of the club.

needed. But unless the United States is willing to advance \$10,000,000 that the Philippines need, there is little likelihood that they will be secured.

"The University of Manila is older than Harvard and is a coeducational institution of the highest standard. The new Normal School at Manila is finer than any we have in the United States. The Filipinos read a great deal and are keenly interested in all sorts of knowledge. They are like children who have discovered a wonderful fund of pleasure."

"In the families of the peasants the women are usually the wage-earners. The men care for the children as naturally as women do in this country. You will find women engaged in business in the great markets while their husbands remain at home, watching the children and wearing occasionally."

"Laundering in the Philippines is very much like dish washing in other countries. It happens several times a day, because the peasants have few clothes—indeed, only enough to wear all the time. This is because their huts, made from the tough nipa leaves, are too small to permit the maintenance of an extensive wardrobe. But in spite of their lack of clothes they are immaculate, taking great pride in their crisp, rice-starched garments."

Americans Respected
"The malicious rumors that always have been spread of the hatred of the Philippines for the United States Government is false. The very opposite is true. To be an American citizen is to have a passport to the best the islands have to offer. Americans are treated with the utmost respect, and the Filipinos feel a keen sense of hospitality toward them."

"Filipino children are eager to learn English and their parents have the greatest trust in American customs and ways of doing things. 'We would like to be free' they say, 'but we want the United States always to be our protector.' These are the most friendly feelings possible between the Filipino and American sections of the Government. They work together harmoniously and mutually realize that they are gradually working toward the independence of the Philippines in the most sane, advantageous manner."

"Of the 15,000 office holders, only 500 are American, and the number is steadily decreasing. Under the Osmena Act providing a bonus for American office holders who will resign of their own accord, the government is literally being given into the hands of the Filipino people."

"They understand as clearly as do Americans who have studied the situation that the time is not yet ripe for complete freedom, and they are not impatient. Agitation seethes, of course, in certain quarters, as it always does under any conditions in any country, but in the main there is contentment in the Philippines."

RADIOPHONES ASKED FOR CITY FIREBOATS

Flexibility and increased efficiency in Boston's fleet of three fire boats is looked for from the installation of radiophones, if the fire department's budget provision to this effect is passed by the City Council. The plan is to provide fire headquarters and each of the boats with both sending and receiving apparatus, so that, for example, constant communication may be maintained between a boat engaged in fighting a fire, not only with the officer at the center station, but with the other boats as well.

At present the fire boats, one of which is located at Northern Avenue bridge and the other two at South Ferry, East Boston, are connected through a cable at the dock to the alarm system, like any land station. Each one covers its own territory and is not connected to another by any means of repeated alarms. This circumstance has in the past been very serious, while in no case has it been necessary for apparatus so engaged to leave a fire in order to fight another one. If an alarm in fireboat territory is given, but the department considers the land apparatus sufficient, the vessel is not allowed to leave. Even during fire operations the chief is always in such good telephonic or telegraphic communication with headquarters that some doubt was expressed by an official at headquarters of the advantage of the new plan.

**HARVARD SECURITIES
BRING GOOD RETURNS**
Investment of the \$40,000,000 funds of Harvard University has been so managed that the effect of the business depression is but little in evidence in the yearly report of the treasurer of the corporation. While bonds and mortgages form 62 per cent of the investments, a liquid reserve of 5 per cent is kept in the form of commercial paper, mostly the notes of well-known textile mills of New England.

Real estate or stocks of real estate trusts, all in Boston, constitute 15 per cent of the funds and stocks only 5 per cent. As Harvard income is tax exempt, it is not necessary to favor tax exempt securities and the corporation is thus able to invest in these paying a better rate.

The "casualty" list, which includes the securities on which no dividend or interest has been realized the past fiscal year, is surprisingly small. Of 229 securities held, only 15 are in the list of non-productive issues. Six traction bonds out of 19 owned are in default, and of 15 railroad stocks held five are off the dividend list. Industrials constitute the largest group of stocks held.

The railroad bonds owned amount to \$3,508,950, while public utility bonds total \$7,483,025 and the bonds of industrial concerns amount to \$3,398,469. Highest returns were obtained from the group of industrial stocks

at 7.7 per cent on book value, while public utility stocks yielded 6.1 per cent and investments in traction only 3.1 per cent.

The largest single holding is a block of 10,000 shares of Loew's Boston Theater, Inc., worth \$558,845, according to the books, and constituting the whole issue of preferred stock, which was given in part payment for the land on which Loew's Orpheum Theater is located.

Harvard corporation also holds large blocks of Liberty bonds, Massachusetts 4½ per cent, United States Railroad stock, United States Steel preferred, and securities of similar grade.

INCOME TAX BRINGS LESS THAN IN 1921

Collections Amount to \$26,578,373 as Against \$37,593,008 Last Year

Federal income tax collections for Massachusetts amounted to \$11,014,655 less this year than in 1921, according to a statement issued this morning by Malcolm E. Nichols, collector of internal revenue for the state. In actual money received by the government only \$26,578,373 was taken in this year, compared to \$37,593,008 for 1921 and \$39,234,817 for 1920. This falling off is due almost entirely to the new laws governing income taxes, allowing greater exemptions, Mr. Nichols asserted.

Although 47,243 fewer returns were filed this year than last, 87,160 more were filed than for 1920. The number filed are: 816,085 for 1920; 440,458 for 1921; 395,245 for 1922.

The largest check received for a single payment amounted to \$2,500,000, while the smallest return called for a tax of 24-100 of a cent, for which one cent was paid. Many one and two-cent stamps were made, often a bringing a one-cent stamp.

Checks covering income taxes came in from all parts of the world, and are still coming in with every delivery of the mail. Geneva, Switzerland; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Havana, Cuba; Miami, Florida, and cities in Alaska are a fair sample of the variety of towns from which checks and drafts drawn upon Boston, New York and Canadian banks were received.

"More people made out their own returns without any help from this office than ever before this year," said Mr. Nichols. "A larger number of returns came in than we expected under the new law, however, so that we were not given much time to spare as the income tax drive came to a close."

"It takes about 12 operations to handle every tax paid by check through the mail, and it is often two or three weeks before all these checks can be deposited in the banks. We are proud to be able to say that this year every check coming into this office up to midnight of March 15 was in the bank within 24 hours."

With a great decrease in taxable returns filed this year as compared with 1921 and 1920, there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of non-taxable returns. In 1920 the total of taxable returns for Massachusetts was 224,144; in 1921, they were 302,148; while this year it was 198,683. The non-taxable returns were 91,941 for 1920; 133,340 for 1921; 194,562 for 1922.

While incomes of \$5000 or less, as shown by the returns, have decreased considerably when compared with 1921, they are only slightly smaller than in 1920. The figures are: 187,428 for 1920; 266,063 for 1921; 163,690 for 1922. Incomes of over \$5000, however, show a steady increase for all three years: 30,228 in 1920; 31,082 in 1921; and 32,199 this year.

For the corporate returns have shown a steady drop during the last three years, there being 6327 turned in for 1920, 4036 for 1921 and only 2583 for this year. An increase in non-taxable returns of \$5000 or less is shown: 75,185 for 1920, 115,895 for 1921, and 170,212 for 1922. A fluctuation is shown for non-taxable returns of incomes over \$5000: 224 for 1920, 2587 for 1921, and 2023 for 1922. Non-taxable corporate returns filed for the three years are: 5627 for 1920, 6968 for 1921 and 9449 for 1922.

BOSTON MEN NAMED ON BATES COMMITTEE

LEWISTON, Me., March 30.—The appointment of five Bates College alumni living in Greater Boston on the advisory committee of the million dollar fund was made public today at campaign headquarters. These are: H. J. Carlson, firm of Coolidge & Carlson; Albert F. Gilmore, editor of Christian Science publications other than the Monitor; Eric Gen. Mark L. Hersey; Mrs. Helen Willard Howard, Roxbury; John E. Peakes.

Carl E. Milliken of Augusta, Me., and Carroll L. Beedy of Portland, Me., were also appointed to this committee. The subscription-taking period for the million dollar fund has been set for the first 20 days of May.

WILLISTON ALUMNI MEET
Changes in educational trends were discussed last evening at the annual meeting of the Williston Alumni Association of New England, held at the Boston Club. Principal Galbraith and Professor Tibbitts of Williston were the speakers, and Oscar Gallagher, superintendent of Brookline schools, presided as toastmaster. Philip Mayner was re-elected president, and James H. MacNaughton, secretary and treasurer.

BOTANY CLUB ORGANIZED
WORCESTER, March 30 (Special Correspondence).—Students of Classical High School have formed what is believed to be the only high school club of its kind in New England. The club is called the Classical High School Botany Research Club and is admitting to membership those who have received high marks in the subject of botany. Plans are being made to conduct lectures at which well-known authorities will speak, and to visit botanical gardens in various sections of the State.

SALES TAX URGED BY JULIUS S. BACHE

States Passage of Bonus Bill Act of Cowardice in Speech to Real Estate Men Here

Advocacy of a sales tax as a means of raising the greater part of the \$4,000,000,000 a year likely to be spent for all purposes by the United States Government for several years to come, and denunciation of the bonus bill passed by the Lower House of Congress last Thursday, characterized the address of Julius S. Bache, head of the New York banking firm of J. S. Bache & Co., before some 600



Warren F. Freeman
President of Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange

members and guests at the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the Copley Plaza Hotel last night.

"Just as I believe that if everybody in this country decided to obey the prohibition laws, we would have real prohibition and would be happy under it," said Mr. Bache, "so I believe that if every tax-paying citizen knew that his neighbor was paying his full share of the taxes, he equally would cheerfully pay his full share, and that there would not be onerous."

"Until some better system is devised, I shall insist that the only way that this can be done is by the adoption of the sales tax, by which the raising of this large amount of money shall be honestly done by a pure and simple consumption tax, which every one will know that he is paying, even though he may not feel it."

"The capitalist has no difficulty in passing his taxes on. He adds it to his rents; he adds it to his charges for the loaning of money. That the consumer is paying these taxes, he may not realize, and may believe his Congressman when he tells him that the wealthy classes are paying them. Because they may be drawing their checks for same does not change the situation. Every tax in time becomes a consumption tax, which is paid by the ultimate consumer."

"For 150 years this country was perfectly happy, raising the entire sum required for Federal purposes on consumption taxes, until in 1908, over \$1,000,000,000 was raised entirely by consumption taxes. With the present volume of business, \$4,000,000,000 a year is no greater than \$1,000,000,000 in 1908. Four billions could be raised as easily on pure and simple consumption taxes as \$1,000,000,000 was raised in 1908. Yet see the misery caused to the business man by the attempt to raise this \$4,000,000,000 by our present crude methods."

Fine Canadian Showing

"Two kinds of sales taxes have been discussed. The first, a tax on retail sales, now generally abandoned as impracticable. The second, a general turnover tax on goods, wares and commodities, as contemplated in Senator Reed Smoot's bill, and which is the really only honest consumption tax."

"This tax should be collected by means of a license taken out by every one who sells goods of a value of \$6000 per annum or above, and paid into the Federal Treasury at the end of each month by a check for 1 per cent on the amount of said sales."

"We have the statement from the Minister in charge of the Internal Revenue Department of Canada that he collected the sales tax, amounting to \$96,000,000 in their last year, with 40 employees in the entire department. How does this compare with the 2500 employees now in the Federal Tax Department of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington?"

"From an intensive study of the subject and the methods of its collection, I state without fear of being contradicted, that the sales tax will be collected more thoroughly, more economically, with less friction, and with less expense than any tax that has ever been collected by our Revenue Department."

Flays Bonus Bill Passage

"The adoption of the sales tax would lead to the abolition of all excess profits taxes, of all of the present 51 sales taxes, and of all surtaxes on incomes. The situation would resolve itself into collection of the entire amount of revenue necessary to our present system of Government—which

I fear will continue at the extravagant amount of approximately \$4,000,000,000 for some years to come—by, first, a normal income tax on, say, 5 per cent on incomes of \$5000 and over; second, the duties levied on importations at whatever rate these duties may finally be fixed; third, excise taxes on tobacco and spirituous liquors—for medicinal purposes only—and, fourth, a sales tax at 1 per cent on goods, wares and commodities. If the latter should be some day extended to services and kindred transactions, it would result in reducing the normal income tax to 2 per cent, at which rate, we must not forget, the income tax was originally placed on the statute books of our country."

Discussing further advantages of the sales tax, Mr. Bache laid emphasis on the need of diverting capital from tax-exempt investments to business.

The passage of the bonus bill he termed a "demonstration of cow-

STATE SENATORS INDORSE BONUS

National Government Urged to Take Immediate Action in Behalf of Veterans

Enactment by Congress of a bill providing adjusted compensation for men and women who served in the forces of the United States during the World War was indorsed yesterday by the Massachusetts Senate when a resolution urging the national Government to take immediate action to this end was adopted by a vote of 25 to 6 with three pairs.

Discussion was opened when Senator George Chamberlain offered a substitute resolve for a memorial to Congress to take no further action on the bill passed last week by the national House of Representatives but to extend care to veterans in need of assistance. He urged the substitute, as a more efficient means to aiding veterans in need of help, and declared against the resolve passed by the Massachusetts House.

Postponement until Monday was moved by Senator Edward Dahlborg of Brockton, and Senator William McDonnell raised the point that the Chamberlain resolve is not within the scope of the original. President Frank Allen later ruled that the point was not well taken.

Senators then spoke for and against the resolve and on the general proposition of adjusted compensation. Comparisons were drawn between payments to industry and the railroads and the attitude toward granting a bonus to soldiers. The proposition was opposed on the ground that it interferes with the proper care of disabled soldiers and was supported on the assertion that these men are being cared for and that the Government should not evade the issue with regard to the rest.

On a vote on Senator Chamberlain's amendment to substitute the vote was 33 to 1, and the substitute was rejected. Senator Frank H. Putnam offered an amendment to make an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose that the funds for the bonus be raised by a sales tax, and the amendment was rejected on a voice vote.

With six members dissenting, the Committee on Education reported to the House, reference to the next annual session, on the petition for raising the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years. The Committee on Rules reported in favor of a resolution in favor of recognition of Palestine as the homeland of the Jewish people.

Mr. Sawyer of Ware offered an order that would request Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, to make an accurate statement regarding his remarks in an address Tuesday evening. Mr. Fuller was reported in the press as having said that officials of closed Boston trust companies have not been brought to trial because they are in "cabots" and "in partnership" with members of the Legislature. Mr. Sawyer protested and asked that immediate action be taken under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Lane of Boston declared that Mr. Fuller's remarks were made facetiously and were incorrectly quoted in the press. Mr. Jewett of Lowell asserted that there is no reason to suspect the rules, and the order should be allowed to follow the usual course to the Committee on Rules. Suspension was refused.

After debate, the bill to permit justices of the Superior Court to suspend sentences in criminal cases was ordered to a third reading.

BONUS BILL INDORSED BY GENERAL COLE

"No more important domestic question confronts our country today than this question of keeping faith with and redeeming public promises to the men who fought the war," Brig-Gen. Charles H. Cole, commander of the State Department of the American Legion, said last night in discussing the adjusted compensation bill recently passed by Congress.

General Cole, in a message of advice to the 278 Legion posts in the state, declared that the question of a bonus or adjusted compensation came down to the single issue of whether the government was willing to pay the men who fought for the country the average sum of \$2 a day when fabulous sums were paid to contractors and laborers during the war. He said the adjusted compensation bill had the support of the majority of Legion men. According to General Cole, the bill does not provide a bonus or a gratuity for patriotic services rendered but makes an adjustment of the economic losses suffered by the men because of that service.

CANADIAN WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

CHICAGO, March 30 (Special).—Friendly relations between Canada and the United States will be promoted at 710 celebrations throughout this country next week, designated "Canadian Week," announces international headquarters of the Kiwanis Clubs, which is fostering the occasion. It is to be "United States Week" across the border.

The week will be inaugurated here Saturday by a military parade. Governors of states are to issue proclamations by radio. Observances in Washington are to include addresses by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and C. H. Ross, commissioner of finance for Canada. Gov. W. C. Sprull of Pennsylvania and Ernest P. Drury, Premier of Ontario, are to be speakers at a mass meeting here April 7 in the Auditorium Theater.

OLD PLANTERS SOCIETY ELETS

SALEM, Mass., March 30.—Dr. Frank A. Gardner of Salem was elected president for the coming year at the annual meeting of the Old Planters Society. Other officers chosen are: Vice-president, Dr. Rufus W. Sprague of Boston; secretary, Miss Lucie Gardner of Salem; treasurer, Waldo D. Gardner of Salem; executive council, Francis M. Balch, William Sumner Appleton, Charles H. Sprague and L. Loring Brooks, all of Boston.

MR. NORRIS MAY BE AGRARIAN PREMIER

Manitoba Elections in Early Summer When Agrarians Are Expected to Win

WINNIPEG, March 22.—(Special Correspondence)—The possibilities of a Farmer government in Manitoba taking over office from the administration of the present premier, T. C. Norris, which went down to defeat on a censure motion, appear to be far from remote. Although the probable date of the election is sometime toward the end of June or early July, political observers show no hesitancy in forecasting that Manitoba will swing into line with Ontario and Alberta, which already have administrations with agrarian tendencies.

The defeat of the Norris government will give the farmers an opportunity they have long awaited, and that is to send a solid block of farmer members to the Legislature, from the rural constituencies at least, at the forthcoming election. It is stated that it is true that one of the three groups which opposed the Norris government and which contributed largely to its defeat is known as the Independent Farmer group, with a membership of 14, second numerically to the government group. But the members of this group, who are not affiliated with the United Farmers of Manitoba and ran for office in the face of a resolution passed by the organization in convention to the effect that it would not, as an organization, enter the provincial political arena. For this reason none of the Independent Farmers in the Legislature are officially supported by the United Farmers of Manitoba and it is doubtful whether they would be elected, even with their legislative experience, if they are nominated at the forthcoming elections.

At the last annual convention, held in January, the United Farmers of Manitoba revoked its decision regarding provincial politics, and decided to take a hand at the next election. Since then gradual organization has been effected by the headquarters officials and the not unexpected fall of the Norris government, with an election as a natural corollary, has found the farmers organization prepared to enter the lists confident of emerging victorious.

The organized farmers in the Province lack a political leader. C. H. Burnell, president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, is not likely to seek political honors. He is said to be an exceptionally capable organizer, and will lend his talents to directing the campaign. No effort will be made to choose a leader until the results of the election are known. It is stated by those who are in close touch with the farmers. If the results, as expected, show a majority of farmer candidates elected, the example of the Alberta agrarians will be followed, and a premier will be chosen who may not even have been a candidate. He will then form a government and seek election in a constituency where room will be made for him.

Thomas A. Crerar, the leader of the Progressive party in the House of Commons, has been mentioned as a possible leader of the Manitoba farmers, but although he has not made a formal denial, it is not thought that he will desert his untied following in the federal house for the more circumscribed field in Manitoba. Mr. Crerar was asked to become Premier of Ontario when the farmers first found themselves returned to power in that Province, but he refused.

Other names mentioned for the Manitoba premiership in case of an agrarian success are Robert Forke, member of the Dominion Parliament for Brandon, W. R. Wood, former member of the Manitoba Legislature, and now secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and J. L. Brown, M. P., last year's president of the organization. It has been further suggested that the attorney-generalship likely would be offered to A. B. Hudson, and if Mr. Crerar refused the premiership, the double office would be offered to Mr. Hudson. Mr. Hudson has an enviable record as former Attorney-General for Manitoba in the early years of the Norris regime and retired from public life owing to the pressure of private business. At present he is one of the Winnipeg members in Parliament, having been elected as an Independent Liberal, and known to be strongly sympathetic to the Progressive movement.

Still another possibility for the leadership of the Manitoba farmers is offered by speculators. That person is no less one than C. Norris, the present Liberal Premier. A farmer himself, immensely popular personally, and undoubtedly strongly inclined to the Progressive platform, it is felt he would be acceptable to the farmers if a rapprochement between the two could be effected.

INDIAN VICEROY IS OPTIMISTIC

(Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition)
DELHI, India, March 29 (By the Associated Press).—Speaking at a banquet in honor of Lord Reading, the Viceroy, at Alwar last night, the Maharajah of Alwar said the princes of India sometimes received gratuitous official advice from quarters not directly concerned in their affairs, "but we try to look beyond these and march forward determinedly."

"United India," he said, "will again achieve in the future the great position she held in ages past." The Maharajah said the Prince of Wales came to India as a British Prince but that he would return as a Royal Prince of India, alluding to the Chamber of Princes, he said this Government constituted the United States of India. In every way state was working out its own destiny in accordance with its environment and tradition, and would continue its course for higher imperial purposes. The Maharajah emphasized the work of Edwin M. Montagu, former Secretary for India, and said the Indian states owed much to him for their reforms.

MODERATIONISTS IN CANADA ACCUSED OF PADDING PETITIONS

Another Attempt Being Made in Saskatchewan to Introduce Government Liquor Stores

REGINA, Sask., March 23 (Special Correspondence).—After one year's operation under complete prohibition legislation, efforts are being made to bring back liquor as a beverage in Saskatchewan through the medium of Government liquor stores. For the first time since prohibition became effective in the Province, under Federal legislation in February, 1921, conventions are discussing the advisability of requesting the Saskatchewan Government to submit to the people in the form of a referendum a proposal to operate Government liquor stores. By a bare majority, rural municipal officials in convention in Saskatchewan this month, to the number of 600, passed a resolution asking for the submission of such a referendum. The following week, at the same place, a similar resolution was tabled by a large majority vote at the annual convention of the Great War Veterans Association, provincial command. At the latter convention the suggestion was made that branches of the association should be used to form the nucleus of a Moderation League, but there was a general feeling that the question was one which should not be dealt with by an institution of ex-service men dealing with ex-service men's problems.

To combat the movement for Government liquor dispensaries, the Social Service Board of the Methodist Church of Canada has published a printed bulletin declaring that conditions in British Columbia, where Government liquor stores have been running for six months, are worse than in prohibition provinces. The pamphlet declares that abuses of the liquor laws in British Columbia are "open and flagrant." It states that "liquor corruption of government in British Columbia is becoming marked." The statement is made that the operation of clubs, where liquor may be consumed, has become a public disgrace, and has incited hotel keepers to rebellion, who insist that the clubs may sell them must have the privilege of doing so. "Hotels," it states, "have openly and defiantly and by united action defied the law."

ROYALTIES VISIT POPE BEFORE KING

(Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition)
ROME, March 29.—Rome forgot its luncheon hour today in order to be at the station on the arrival of the King and Queen of the Belgians and the Crown Prince. The royal guests arrived at the station at one o'clock and were met by the King and Queen of Italy and Crown Prince Humbert, members of the government and the members of the Chamber and the Senate.

They drove through decorated streets to the Quirinal. After a short interval the royal carriages brought them to the Belgian Embassy where they remained a short time.

This visit was necessary before they could visit the Pope, as owing to the fact that the Vatican has not yet become reconciled with Italy, the Pope refuses to see any Roman Catholic monarchs who are on a visit to the King of Italy. Almost immediately the royal motor cars arrived to take the royals from Belgian territory to the Vatican, where they had a long audience.

EIGHT DRY AGENTS GOING TO SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 30.—Word was received here today from Elmer C. Potter, prohibition director for Massachusetts, that eight agents would be sent here to begin work Monday, covering central and western Massachusetts, with headquarters here. They will be headed by Edward H. Williams.

Harold L. Harvey and C. C. Sheridan, who have been covering a more limited field near this city, have been recalled by Supervisor J. P. Roberts because, he alleges, they disobeyed orders in raiding the garage of John Luviera last Monday on false or incorrect information. After Mr. Roberts had ordered them to leave proceedings in the Luviera case to District Attorney C. H. Wright.

Luviera was bound over to the Federal Grand Jury today as the result of a raid on his garage March 22, by federal agents other than Harvey and Sheridan, working on information supplied by the district attorney. The customary bail of \$500 was doubled because a case against Luviera is now pending before the Federal Grand Jury as the result of a raid on his premises Feb. 3.

TWO BARGES GO AGROUND
SANDWICH, Mass., March 30.—The barges Katherine and D. J. Mulqueen Jr. of the Hughes line were aground today near the breakwater at the eastern end of the Cape Cod Canal. The barge bound empty from Boston to New York broke from the tug Col. John Dana of New York last night. It was expected both would float at high tide today.

Moderationists in Manitoba and Alberta are accused of resorting to the strategy of padding their petitions to the governments of their respective provinces with thousands of names of non-electors, minors and repeaters. The pamphlet urges the people to "beware of unsigned propaganda in the press" and to beware of "intrigue and manipulations of governments and peoples by liquor interests whether in the guise of Moderation League or Brewers and Distillers Association or under any other association."

The fight in this Province has hitherto been principally engaged in the suppression of illicit hard liquor. Ever since the prohibition law came into force the principal activities of the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission and the various police forces in the province have been directed against the bootlegger peddling whisky, the manufacturer and vendor of hard liquor of the home-brew variety and the leakage of whisky from the liquor export warehouse.

The campaign during the past two or three weeks has assumed a new phase. Over-proof beer, has just come into the limelight. Within the past two weeks two carloads of beer shipped into the Province, ostensibly as temperance beer with a weight content of less than 1.13 per cent of alcohol, have been seized, following tests which showed the beverage to considerably exceed the legal limit.

The reappearance of strong beer, in the opinion of R. E. A. Leach, chairman of the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission, the body appointed to regulate the sale of liquor for medicinal and sacramental purposes, is "part and parcel of a vigorous propaganda effort to crack the prohibition law of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and other Canadian dry provinces wide open again." "Apparently," he said, "this propaganda was well organized and determined to bring about a relaxation of restrictions now imposed upon the sale of intoxicants."

SPA NEGOTIATIONS REVEALED IN PARIS

Senate Hears How Germany Received Advances of Money in Return for Coal

(Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition)
PARIS, March 29.—The Senate had recourse to a secret session to learn how Alexander Millerand, now President of the Republic, negotiated the accords at Spa, which gave Germany considerable advances of money in return for German coal. These accords have always been criticized, but it is contrary to custom to attack the chief of state. Apparently any discussion about the treaty and reparations is almost impossible without reference to the Spa accords.

André Tardieu, the principal assistant of Georges Clemenceau, who is quite openly waging a campaign against the President, as against most other French politicians, published a list in his journal of renunciations accepted by the successors of Mr. Clemenceau, and the Millerand Government figured largely in the list.

In the Senate, Guadeloupe Bérenger, another Clemenceau adherent, leveled a similar attack. Thereupon M. Francis Marsal, who was M. Millerand's Finance Minister, replied, particularly assailing the reparations commission created by the treaty, which has responsibilities but no powers and which has been unable to obtain any payments for France. Now Raymond Poincaré, in imposing his reparations policy on the reparations commission, is guilty of only of avoiding public discussions and of having the matter treated by experts.

When M. François Marsal continued denouncing the recent accord by which goods delivered by Germany cannot be resold, M. Poincaré intervened. He demanded why M. François Marsal did not adopt the same reasoning at Spa, where he actually consented to the advances to Germany for coal. On his objecting that it was impossible to relate the history of Spa in a public assembly, there was a demand for a secret session. Amid some emotion the doors were closed.

The regulations of M. François Marsal were as follows: The French Government, in view of Germany's failure to fulfill her obligations, wanted to occupy the Ruhr. "We will get the coal which lies under our guns," said, in effect, M. Millerand. Mr. Lloyd George replied that France would go alone; he threatened to break the alliance. M. Millerand insisted on occupying the Ruhr. Eventually Mr. Lloyd George, to avoid a split, agreed, but posed certain conditions. The principal condition was that France should pay for coal received from Germany at the same price as England was demanding for her coal. This price was high, including heavy taxes, which went to the Government. It was then proposed that the difference between German and British prices should be regarded as advances made to Germany.

FREE STATE OFFICIALS COMING
Gen. Pierce Beaulieu and Councilor Sean Caellet, Ambassadors of the Irish Free State, will be welcomed Sunday evening by a committee of 200 leading Boston citizens, with Thomas H. Dwyer, Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, as chairman. The envoys of the Free State will speak in Faneuil Hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock on the economic, social and governmental aspects of the Irish Free State.

DOES NOT FAVOR FEDERAL CONTROL

Payson Smith, However, Sees Need of Education Department

"I am not in favor of federal control of education. I am in favor of a federal department of education and a secretary of education in the Cabinet of the President," declared Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education yesterday, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking on the outlook for education in the United States. "There is no more reason to believe that such an office would control the educational thought of the country than that the secretaries of commerce and labor can control the thoughts of the people in their respective fields. I believe that the numerous educational activities scattered among the various offices in Washington ought to be assembled in one department. I think also that public education through the country would be helped if we had adequate resources for research and inquiry through agencies of our own Government rather than through private organizations as this work is now carried on."

The question of federal support of education ought to be discussed and settled on its own merit. If our educational needs cannot be properly met through the federal government there ought to be careful consideration of those needs and it should be settled whether or not federal cooperation on the part of the federal government is the way out. This we have had in the field of collegiate education and now have in vocational education. If federal cooperation is unsound as a principle then these activities already undertaken should be abandoned. If federal cooperation is fundamentally sound then we should not be afraid to examine other such propositions on their merits, accepting or rejecting them as the facts indicate we should do. In this matter of federal support of public education, however, it is clear numerous methods of taxation which it has adopted, has left the states in a position where they will find it increasingly difficult to maintain their necessary activities only as they are to duplicate methods of taxation already adopted by commonwealths."

Mr. Nichols Considered
It is said that Malcolm E. Nichols, now internal revenue collector for the Boston district, stands at the head of the list of available or eligible, as the case may be. Mr. Nichols was chairman of the Boston Transit Department before being made revenue collector by President Harding. He served several terms in the Legislature in both Houses, where he paid special attention to the subject of taxation. He is a Republican. His friends are doubtful if he would desire any official change at this time.

David T. Montague, Boston attorney and life-long active Republican of ward 7, is also mentioned as a man likely to be considered by Governor Cox for the place. He was Register of Wills for a time, being appointed to the vacancy in the court house but failed of election in Democratic Suffolk County when he went before the people.

The name of John R. Murphy, one-time Fire Commissioner and former chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, is also spoken of. By many it is held that Mr. Murphy, being a Democrat of wide official experience and a man who has always had the support of the agencies of reform government behind him, would be particularly suitable for the position.

Capt. George H. McCaffrey, secretary of the Boston Good Government Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with an overseas record with the three hundred and tenth infantry, is also mentioned as worthy of the Governor's careful consideration. Captain McCaffrey is a Harvard man and he studied police conditions in Europe and the United States for over a year. Since then he has reviewed many books on the subject and he has also written much himself on the topic. He is a son of George Hugh McCaffrey, a veteran of the Boston police force.

Many Names Considered
Charles P. Curtis, a member of the old police commission, who retired from that service in 1905, a Harvard man, a member of the Finance Commission, 1909 to 1913, a lieutenant-commander in the navy in the World War, is on the list of eligibles.

The name of Andrew J. Peters has been spoken in this connection, but Mr. Peters' friends believe that he will be induced to enter the gubernatorial contest this year, and would not desire his name to be considered for the commission.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, a genuine Democrat and with experience on the old police board, is spoken of very seriously by men conversant with conditions as one in every way fit for the place, as his military training and experience would stand him in peculiarly good stead. It is held.

Judge and Brig.-Gen. Edward L. Logan of South Boston of the old Ninth Regiment, which in the war of the One Hundred and First, is considered. He is a Democrat of standing also.

Attorney Charles H. Innes, who has the title of Colonel from the Governor of Kentucky, a Republican of experience and influence, especially in Ward 7, political sponsor to Governor Cox when the latter was entering office at the head of the Legislature, is placed on the list by men who consider the situation today in Boston. Years ago Mr. Innes, frankly would have liked to have been a police commissioner.

Capt. James T. Duane, former commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, he is considered an available. So is Congressman George Holden Tinkham, if he considers retiring from Congress.

Francis R. Banks, one-time, Alderman, is considered. James H. Devlin, secretary of the police commissioner's own office, is mentioned, too.

Herbert A. Wilson, commissioner in charge of the Boston Building Department, is spoken of as a man who would well fill the position. Mr. Wilson's term as building commissioner will be finished the end of April. He is a Republican and a personal as well as political friend of the Governor.

Charles S. Baxter, Republican, manager in the several gubernatorial campaigns of former Gov. Samuel W. McCall, has been spoken of.

MANY MENTIONED FOR POLICE CHIEF

Governor Cox Will Have Difficult Task in Filling Vacancy in Important Post

Governor Cox will have the names of many men presented to him for consideration when he begins the work of selecting a commissioner of police to fill the vacancy left by Edwin U. Curtis. Not less than 20 men are mentioned today in Boston in connection with the police commissionership. Of course, no overt active drive has been begun for any individual as yet.

Because of the importance of the position and the necessity that no mistake be made, it is believed that Governor Cox will take his time before announcing his selection. He must send the name to the Governor's council, where such an appointment must be on the table for one week before being considered.

It is said that Malcolm E. Nichols, now internal revenue collector for the Boston district, stands at the head of the list of available or eligible, as the case may be. Mr. Nichols was chairman of the Boston Transit Department before being made revenue collector by President Harding. He served several terms in the Legislature in both Houses, where he paid special attention to the subject of taxation. He is a Republican. His friends are doubtful if he would desire any official change at this time.

David T. Montague, Boston attorney and life-long active Republican of ward 7, is also mentioned as a man likely to be considered by Governor Cox for the place. He was Register of Wills for a time, being appointed to the vacancy in the court house but failed of election in Democratic Suffolk County when he went before the people.

The name of John R. Murphy, one-time Fire Commissioner and former chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, is also spoken of. By many it is held that Mr. Murphy, being a Democrat of wide official experience and a man who has always had the support of the agencies of reform government behind him, would be particularly suitable for the position.

Capt. George H. McCaffrey, secretary of the Boston Good Government Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with an overseas record with the three hundred and tenth infantry, is also mentioned as worthy of the Governor's careful consideration. Captain McCaffrey is a Harvard man and he studied police conditions in Europe and the United States for over a year. Since then he has reviewed many books on the subject and he has also written much himself on the topic. He is a son of George Hugh McCaffrey, a veteran of the Boston police force.

Many Names Considered
Charles P. Curtis, a member of the old police commission, who retired from that service in 1905, a Harvard man, a member of the Finance Commission, 1909 to 1913, a lieutenant-commander in the navy in the World War, is on the list of eligibles.

The name of Andrew J. Peters has been spoken in this connection, but Mr. Peters' friends believe that he will be induced to enter the gubernatorial contest this year, and would not desire his name to be considered for the commission.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, a genuine Democrat and with experience on the old police board, is spoken of very seriously by men conversant with conditions as one in every way fit for the place, as his military training and experience would stand him in peculiarly good stead. It is held.

Judge and Brig.-Gen. Edward L. Logan of South Boston of the old Ninth Regiment, which in the war of the One Hundred and First, is considered. He is a Democrat of standing also.

Attorney Charles H. Innes, who has the title of Colonel from the Governor of Kentucky, a Republican of experience and influence, especially in Ward 7, political sponsor to Governor Cox when the latter was entering office at the head of the Legislature, is placed on the list by men who consider the situation today in Boston. Years ago Mr. Innes, frankly would have liked to have been a police commissioner.

Capt. James T. Duane, former commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, he is considered an available. So is Congressman George Holden Tinkham, if he considers retiring from Congress.

Francis R. Banks, one-time, Alderman, is considered. James H. Devlin, secretary of the police commissioner's own office, is mentioned, too.

Herbert A. Wilson, commissioner in charge of the Boston Building Department, is spoken of as a man who would well fill the position. Mr. Wilson's term as building commissioner will be finished the end of April. He is a Republican and a personal as well as political friend of the Governor.

Charles S. Baxter, Republican, manager in the several gubernatorial campaigns of former Gov. Samuel W. McCall, has been spoken of.

MANY DEPARTMENTS WITHOUT ANY FUNDS

Worcester, March 30 (Special Correspondence).—Mayor Sullivan has called a special meeting of the City Council for this evening to give members an opportunity to take up once more his revised budget, which was not approved by the Common Council on Monday night.

The city is now in a peculiar financial condition, with all of the departments, except the Parks and Recreation departments, without funds. For when the Common Council rejected the proposed new conditions. Three months ago these workers rejected the proposition for a 44-hour week at \$8 a day, holding out for \$8 a day.

Two courses are open, according to City Solicitor Mawbey, one for the Common Council to reconsider Monday night's vote rejecting the appropriation order and then to adopt the appropriation order. The other is to reconsider Monday night's vote and then lay the matter on the table. That would permit the budget appropriation made the Mayor to become effective at the end of 60 days.

Competitive drills of the seventh and eighth regiments of cadets, comprising the entire student body of Boston High School of Commerce, will be held at the East State Armory on East Newton Street tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Col. Frank C. Bolles, U. S. A., commander last year of the citizens military training camp at Camp Devens, will review the brigade and award certificates to student officers and non-commissioned officers most proficient in military drill.

Judges will be Col. Thomas F. Foley, Major Ralph Holliday and Capt. Harry Dunlap Brown for the Seventh Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Porter B. Chase and Major Colby T. Kittredge for the Eighth Regiment.

COMMERCE SCHOOL DRILLS TOMORROW

The future of New England apparently involves a return to the sea," Paul T. Cherington, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, said last night before the members of the State university extension class in foreign trade in the Public Library.

"The former big differences between opportunities here and abroad are gradually disappearing," declared Mr. Cherington, "and whereas, in the past, we have devoted our time and our resources to the development of domestic trade, we must now make our plans to take advantage of the rewards offered in foreign trade. Before we can do this we must understand better the new conditions which have arisen instead of trying to preserve the old traditions."

NEW ENGLAND URGED TO 'RETURN TO SEA'

At the annual meeting of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, stockholders were asked to authorize a bond issue of \$15,000,000. It is contemplated to issue not in excess of \$7,000,000 at present, out of which \$2,500,000 would be paid in cash, the balance would be retired.

Next Wednesday, April 5, Mr. Patterson will lecture on "Jupiter" which he describes as "a world in the making."

UNION BAG PLANS BONDS
At the annual meeting of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, stockholders were asked to authorize a bond issue of \$15,000,000. It is contemplated to issue not in excess of \$7,000,000 at present, out of which \$2,500,000 would be paid in cash, the balance would be retired.

The Washington Observer

Washington, March 29.
Navy, has parted with the services of his chief aide, Capt. David F. Sellers, U. S. N., in order to let him take command of the United States' newest and most powerful battleship, U. S. S. Maryland, 32,600 tons. The Maryland, now preparing at the Brooklyn navy yard for flagship service on the Pacific coast, heads the list of capital ships itemized in the naval treaty as "the 18 vessels which may be retained by the United States."

E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, president of the Union League, was a caller at the White House today, to renew the league's invitation to Mr. Harding to visit Philadelphia and speak at its famed citadel. The league long has held a tentative promise from the President to its guests. He gave renewed assurance today that it is his desire and intention to go to Philadelphia, but no definite date can be fixed. It is the glory of the Union League that it has entertained within its walls every Republican President of the United States since Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Harding is not likely to allow the proud record to be broken.

Senator France of Maryland, who today cast the one vote recorded against the naval limitation treaty, wants Congress to appropriate \$55,000 for converting Ft. McHenry, Md., into a permanent memorial to Francis Scott Key. It was while imprisoned in the old fort that Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." The France bill proposes turning the entire site into a national park in honor of the composer of the national anthem. Now maintained by the city of Baltimore, Congress is asked to take charge of the fort and its environment and allot \$7000 a year for its upkeep.

Five weeks of the senatorial fight over the conference treaties ended to-night with Alice Roosevelt Longworth waiting faithfully to the bitter end for the final vote. Mrs. Longworth is the most indomitable gallery occupant Washington has ever known. Few senators are as regular in their attendance when important discussions are under way as the wife of the Cincinnati Republican leader. Today Mrs. Longworth, unperturbed by the fact

CHINA TRADE BILL PASSAGE SOUGHT

Chamber of Commerce to Unite With Other Organizations to Urge Action Be Taken

The Boston Chamber of Commerce will unite with other commercial organizations and foreign trade bodies throughout the country in urging the passage of the China trade bill, which provides for greater equality in taxation for Americans competing in China with firms from other countries, according to an announcement issued today. The Bureau of Foreign Trade has been instructed by the board of directors of the chamber to communicate with the proper committees in Congress, presenting the favorable attitude of Boston business interests toward the measure.

American firms maintaining business establishments in China are now subject to taxation as home companies, while British, Japanese and French firms are exempt. The system is said to handicap American trade interests greatly, making it difficult and almost impossible to compete with firms from the other countries.

According to the chamber's bureau of foreign trade, the act, particularly that provision dealing with the taxation question, is of vast importance to all concerns doing business in China. At present, it is stated, this important provision is in danger of being omitted. Charles R. Nutter, secretary of the Boston Bureau of Foreign Trade, is working in conjunction with the following committee, members of the chamber: Edmund Billings, W. Irving Bullard, Leonard W. Cronkwhite, T. J. D. Fuller Jr., and Sidney N. Morse.

The bill was considered of sufficient importance by the American Chamber of Commerce that its branch secretary at Shanghai was brought to this country to explain the situation before group gatherings of commercial organizations. The American Manufacturers Export Association and other organizations engaged in foreign trade have already endorsed the bill.

LECTURER DESCRIBES TWO MOONS ON MARS
"Astronomers are agreed that the planet Mars has two moons to illumine the night with daylight brightness," George Leo Patterson of New York told an audience at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union last night in his lecture on "Mars and its Canals."

"One of these," he said, "rises in the east and the other in the west. The latter travels at such great speed that it appears three times in the Mars day and goes through all the phases through which our moon passes. It is especially timely to speak of Mars, for next summer it will be nearer to us than for 17 years and will be seven times nearer than at some periods."

Next Wednesday, April 5, Mr. Patterson will lecture on "Jupiter" which he describes as "a world in the making."

UNION BAG PLANS BONDS
At the annual meeting of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, stockholders were asked to authorize a bond issue of \$15,000,000. It is contemplated to issue not in excess of \$7,000,000 at present, out of which \$2,500,000 would be paid in cash, the balance would be retired.

The Washington Observer

Washington, March 29.
Navy, has parted with the services of his chief aide, Capt. David F. Sellers, U. S. N., in order to let him take command of the United States' newest and most powerful battleship, U. S. S. Maryland, 32,600 tons. The Maryland, now preparing at the Brooklyn navy yard for flagship service on the Pacific coast, heads the list of capital ships itemized in the naval treaty as "the 18 vessels which may be retained by the United States."

E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, president of the Union League, was a caller at the White House today, to renew the league's invitation to Mr. Harding to visit Philadelphia and speak at its famed citadel. The league long has held a tentative promise from the President to its guests. He gave renewed assurance today that it is his desire and intention to go to Philadelphia, but no definite date can be fixed. It is the glory of the Union League that it has entertained within its walls every Republican President of the United States since Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Harding is not likely to allow the proud record to be broken.

Senator France of Maryland, who today cast the one vote recorded against the naval limitation treaty, wants Congress to appropriate \$55,000 for converting Ft. McHenry, Md., into a permanent memorial to Francis Scott Key. It was while imprisoned in the old fort that Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." The France bill proposes turning the entire site into a national park in honor of the composer of the national anthem. Now maintained by the city of Baltimore, Congress is asked to take charge of the fort and its environment and allot \$7000 a year for its upkeep.

Five weeks of the senatorial fight over the conference treaties ended to-night with Alice Roosevelt Longworth waiting faithfully to the bitter end for the final vote. Mrs. Longworth is the most indomitable gallery occupant Washington has ever known. Few senators are as regular in their attendance when important discussions are under way as the wife of the Cincinnati Republican leader. Today Mrs. Longworth, unperturbed by the fact

A side light on trading with Red Russia, as reported to American firms from British conferees at Constantinople:

"We are trying to do business with the Soviets. Our last venture was to send goods to Moscow and we received in part payment American paper dollars; American gold (a small amount); American checks (Near East express and others); American exchange (bankers); English notes and checks; Turkish gold, checks and paper notes; French notes and checks; Russian gold rubles. "We also had given to us wool, horse-hair, pigs' bristles, and cement; and after these are sold we credit them with the difference. Their methods are hopeless. In Tiflis exchange has gone beyond repair. It is now about 2,500,000 rubles to \$1. Soviet money will eventually have to be sold as waste paper and weighed as such."

NOISY STRIKERS INTERRUPT SENATE

Upper Branch of Rhode Island
Houses Refuses to Call in 48-
Hour Bill From Committee

PROVIDENCE, March 29 (Special Correspondence).—Three hundred or more Blackstone Valley textile strikers were so demonstrative this afternoon, when the Senate ignored their appeals for action on the 48-hour bill, that the Legislature adjourned for the day. The strikers "boomed" Republican opponents of a move to bring the bill out of committee. Someone called down from the gallery, "Never mind, we'll get you next November!" With that the strikers poured out of the building and onto the front steps where they were addressed by Senator Garvin and John H. Powers, organizer of the United Textile Workers of America.

Senator Barry, the author of one 48-hour bill, which is in committee, moved today for the adoption of a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report the bill on or before Friday. Senator Garvin moved to amend that the committee be discharged from consideration of the 48-hour bill, which has already passed the House. Each of these attempts was frustrated overwhelmingly by the Republican majority. Speakers at the "consolation meetings" of the strikers urged they continue to demonstrate their claims for a 48-hour week, and if the present Senate would not favor such legislation to elect senators who would.

Senator Garvin, who is a former governor of Rhode Island and is most often addressed as "Governor," was called upon to quit the "Single-Taxers and the Socialists." He votes with the Democrats.

Among the Republican Senators there was a feeling expressed that the strikers were "trying to brow-beat them into passing labor legislation." This disinterested observer held, was where the strikers had injured their cause by providing the majority with an excuse for showing the 48-hour bill no consideration.

Amalgamated Textile Workers in the Pawtucket Valley have announced their intention of resisting through court action the ruling by Sheriff Michael B. Lynch of Kent County against more than three strikers picketing a mill in his jurisdiction. Mills at Hope, Arkwright and Pontiac have been picketed by 15 or 20 strikers daily, but since the withdrawal of national guardsmen and curtailment of the force of guards an effort has been made to reduce the number of strikers.

Organizer James M. Dick asserted that his union would insist on the larger number of pickets to the extent that it would go into court and ask an injunction order to restrain Sheriff Lynch from enforcing his rule.

LAWRENCE MILLS ARE ON VERGE OF COMPLETE TIE-UP

(Continued from Page 1)

result has been that there has been a tremendous falling off in buying from the mills.

Forced to Pay High Prices
The natural result has been that mills of New England were forced during the last several months to pay higher prices than for some time for their raw cotton and to pay wages which were on the same level, all the time laying up goods made at high costs which they were unable to sell.

"Probably for not more than three weeks in the last six months have we sold all the products that we have manufactured during the week. And now, with mills running full time, as we are in, in amounting a wage war, there is a present little or no market for our goods."

"During the year of 1921, the Pacific mills were operated at a profit of something over \$3,000,000, but this was declared due to the fact that the mills had a large amount of cotton and wool on hand for which they paid low prices. Today the mills are constantly receiving money and at the present time owe about \$11,000,000."

Referring to a statement made by T. R. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, to the effect that the Pacific Mills in 1919 had declared a stock dividend of \$5,000,000, the mill official said this was not true, as the money was not stock dividend but the amount paid into the company for additional shares of stock.

Needed Money for Expenses
In 1919 the Pacific Mills needed money for operating expenses, and consequently put on the market 50,000 additional shares of stock, the par value of which was \$100. The shares sold at a premium of \$50, or \$150 each, which meant \$7,500,000 paid into the company for shares. Much of it was paid to by shareholders. The money was used for operating expenses and for stock dividends.

The official declared that he could buy goods in the south for 10 cents a yard which is costing 13 and 13 cents a yard to manufacture in Lawrence.

The Pacific Mills have been operating at a distinct loss for the past year, he continued. "We had to reduce wages; there was no way out of it. We have tried to be fair with our workers, as we have always tried to be, and we promised them full time, which means that those who work are receiving more money in their pay envelope than they did formerly under the old rate of pay but with curtailed hours."

"We can work full time with conditions as poor because of the fact that with reduced wages but with a longer working week it costs less to make each piece of cloth. We are cutting down the cost of manufacturing, as was absolutely necessary, and the

LAW VIOLATIONS LAID TO WEALTHY

Strikes Criticizes Their Attitude
Toward Dry Act

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 30.—The spirit of lawlessness which, he asserted, had spread over the country was attributed to the attitude of well-to-do people toward the Volstead act, by Judge Robert F. Raymond of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, in an address before the New England Southern Conference of the Baptist Episcopal Church last night.

Episcopal Church last night. He criticized wealthy people who complained when the law was broken by thieves breaking into their homes and stealing their valuables, but who were giving an example of law-breaking by violations of the liquor laws.

More than 100 college students in the audience, many of whom were higher than P. College group of corresponding numbers, the Rev. Warren F. Sheldon of New York, a secretary of the Methodist Educational Board, told the conference. His conclusion was reached, he said, after an extensive investigation of moral conditions in more than 100 private and State universities.

"A great deal has been said about the present low moral standard of college students today," said Dr. Sheldon; "but investigation does not confirm the general impression. We have been impressed with the high moral standard of college students after investigation of this very thing. Two or three rows of students attract more attention and make more noise than 500 quiet, diligent men about them. There is a small percentage of young men in every college who live riotous lives and often give the whole college student class a bad name."

The conference organized by electing the Rev. Jacob Francis Cooper of East Greenwich secretary, the Rev. Lyman G. Horton, Elliott F. Studier, George A. Grant, Thomas J. Steuart and William E. Handy assistant secretaries; the Rev. Amos M. Bruce of North Attleboro statistician; the Rev. Homer E. Moore and S. Raymond Luthy, assistant statisticians; the Rev. John S. Bridgeford, Brockton, treasurer; the Rev. F. W. Gurn and Edgar J. Curry, assistant treasurers; and the Rev. George A. Grant of New Bedford, registrar.

There still remain 11 ships to be broken up, including H. M. A. S. Australia and H. M. S. New Zealand, which it will be remembered was the magnificent gift of the Dominion toward imperial defense at the outset of the great war. In addition to those the torpedo destroyer flotilla has already been reduced and the personnel discharged.

Finally the building of four new battleships.

SENATORS CHANGE FRONT UNDER PUBLIC PRESSURE

"Irreconcilables" Fail to Make Fight Against Treaty,
Fearing Reaction at Polls

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 30.—The breakdown of irreconcilable sentiment in the United States Senate, first clearly evidenced in the failure of the right on the four-power Pacific island treaty, became more pronounced with the ratification yesterday of the naval limitation treaty with only a single dissenting vote.

Irreconcilability has very plainly fallen on bad days. Senators who a few months ago attacked importance and dignity to the term shy clear of it and there now are in the Senate not more than eight senators who cling to the belief that a nation's honor is at stake in participation in foreign affairs.

If the debate on the treaties has proved anything, it is that the isolationist group has been reduced to a mere handful. Most of the Democrats who fought against the four-power treaty were in no sense opponents of American participation in foreign affairs, and if the treaty had been in any real danger it is known that enough of them would have switched to assure ratification.

The change in the situation which makes disposition of the entire Conference work by the Senate certain within a few days is accredited here to a strong movement of public sentiment in the country, the same expression of opinion which has been really responsible for the calling of the Conference itself.

The people, particularly in the states where the isolationist senators reside, have suddenly risen up in support of the pending treaties and against these senators, and as is always the case when public opinion is shown in definite fashion, the Senate has responded very promptly.

Senator Jones Changes
Without exception those of the irreconcilable senators who were candidates for reelection this year have been subjected to popular pressure and all of them, as it now appears, will be forced to defend their attitude in the coming campaign.

The case of Andreus Jones of New Mexico illustrates the situation. Senator Jones, who has all along faced a hard fight for renomination and reelection, chiefly due to the antipathy of Democrats growing out of his opposition to the Wilson International program.

In Wisconsin the treaty fight has given the opponents of Senator Robert M. La Follette a much better issue than they previously had, but the case of Mr. La Follette is not likely to permit his opposition to make the issue on which the campaign will be fought: He prefers domestic questions and his great oratorical power has heretofore kept his opponents busy meeting the attacks which he launches.

This year Mr. La Follette is planning to make his fight on the tariff and the Beech-Cummins railroad law and it remains to be seen whether sufficient interest can be aroused in the international situation to make it an important factor in the campaign.

CHIEF INDUSTRY CALLED EDUCATION

State Commissioner Says More
Money Must Be Invested in It

BROCKTON, March 30 (Special Correspondence).—Payson Smith, state Commissioner of Education, was the principal speaker before the Men's Club of the South Congregational Church Wednesday night on the occasion of "Rackliffe Night," in honor of John H. Rackliffe, principal of the Huntington School for the past 38 years. School officials throughout the city were among the hundreds of guests who joined with Commissioner Smith in recognition of Mr. Rackliffe as one of the foremost educators in this district. In his address he said: "I am glad to honor with you such a man as Mr. Rackliffe, who has done so much for the cause of education and the community. The exercises of this night symbolize more than the work of man or school. The real work of education is being done, not outside the classroom, but right at the teachers' desk, by men and women who pass their lives with the children. No amount of legislation, money, nor anything, can provide real teachers. Only in some degree are they able to make more effective the classroom. The real result is found in the teacher himself. If I should be asked the leading industry of your city I would not say the making of shoes, but rather the industry of public education. We must invest more than our money in the education of our boys and girls. Whether the industrial superiority of Massachusetts will pass away depends on whether we keep our educational superiority."

A gold watch was presented to Mr. Rackliffe by Frank S. Parnum, president of the Men's Club, in behalf of an appreciative community. Mr. Rackliffe is said to have the distinction of having established the first school garden in the country and one of the first school savings banks in this part of the country.

MR. SMITH FLAYS ST. LAWRENCE PLAN

Tells Leather Men \$250,000,000
Should Be Used "Nearer Home"

According to Joseph Smith, of Mayor Curley's publicity bureau, who spoke at the annual dinner of the Sole Leather Trades Association, at the Copley Plaza hotel, last night, the St. Lawrence River canal project is backed in the United States mainly by "the Dupont Company, and the aluminum trust," and would result in "the United States furnishing the capital and Canada getting the profit." The \$250,000,000 that the United States is asked to put into the work, he said, could be better spent in developing water power "nearer home," along the Merrimack and the Connecticut and Maine rivers.

If the Dollar Steamship Company institutes a Boston terminal, with weekly sailings, Mr. Smith said, it will also establish a lumber plant and has promised that it will lend money to those desiring to build homes.

J. Weston Allen, Attorney General, and Melvin M. Johnson, who were opposing lawyers in a trial led to the removal of District Attorney Tuttle both spoke in favor of retention of the present plan of appointing judges. John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor, spoke hopefully of the outlook for Boston's business development.

HUNGARIAN PATROL ARRESTED

VIENNA, March 30.—An armed Hungarian patrol was arrested Tuesday evening well within Austrian territory, it was announced today. The members of the patrol were imprisoned.

BLEACHERY OFFERS SETTLEMENT

LONSDALE, R. I., March 30.—The Lincoln Bleachery here offers settlement of the strike at its plant on a basis of a 48-hour week and wages 15 per cent below previous rates. The mills generally have sought to impose a 20 per cent cut and to establish a 54-hour week. Manager John G. Whitaker of the bleachery said the offer of the plant was that which it has made from the first. It was communicated by means of a group of strikers, who took no action.

JEWELERS ELECT OFFICERS

WORCESTER, Mass., March 30.—Officers of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Retail Jewelers Association were elected at the closing session of the eighth annual convention of the organization. They are: President, Ellis Gifford, Fall River; first vice-president, Frank Rickard, Lowell; second vice-president, J. S. Steever, Boston; secretary, Louis S. Smith, Beverly; and treasurer, Everett W. Durgin of Worcester.

LAW VIOLATIONS LAID TO WEALTHY

Strikes Criticizes Their Attitude
Toward Dry Act

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 30.—The spirit of lawlessness which, he asserted, had spread over the country was attributed to the attitude of well-to-do people toward the Volstead act, by Judge Robert F. Raymond of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, in an address before the New England Southern Conference of the Baptist Episcopal Church last night.

Episcopal Church last night. He criticized wealthy people who complained when the law was broken by thieves breaking into their homes and stealing their valuables, but who were giving an example of law-breaking by violations of the liquor laws.

More than 100 college students in the audience, many of whom were higher than P. College group of corresponding numbers, the Rev. Warren F. Sheldon of New York, a secretary of the Methodist Educational Board, told the conference. His conclusion was reached, he said, after an extensive investigation of moral conditions in more than 100 private and State universities.

"A great deal has been said about the present low moral standard of college students today," said Dr. Sheldon; "but investigation does not confirm the general impression. We have been impressed with the high moral standard of college students after investigation of this very thing. Two or three rows of students attract more attention and make more noise than 500 quiet, diligent men about them. There is a small percentage of young men in every college who live riotous lives and often give the whole college student class a bad name."

The conference organized by electing the Rev. Jacob Francis Cooper of East Greenwich secretary, the Rev. Lyman G. Horton, Elliott F. Studier, George A. Grant, Thomas J. Steuart and William E. Handy assistant secretaries; the Rev. Amos M. Bruce of North Attleboro statistician; the Rev. Homer E. Moore and S. Raymond Luthy, assistant statisticians; the Rev. John S. Bridgeford, Brockton, treasurer; the Rev. F. W. Gurn and Edgar J. Curry, assistant treasurers; and the Rev. George A. Grant of New Bedford, registrar.

There still remain 11 ships to be broken up, including H. M. A. S. Australia and H. M. S. New Zealand, which it will be remembered was the magnificent gift of the Dominion toward imperial defense at the outset of the great war. In addition to those the torpedo destroyer flotilla has already been reduced and the personnel discharged.

Finally the building of four new battleships.

SENATORS CHANGE FRONT UNDER PUBLIC PRESSURE

"Irreconcilables" Fail to Make Fight Against Treaty,
Fearing Reaction at Polls

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 30.—The breakdown of irreconcilable sentiment in the United States Senate, first clearly evidenced in the failure of the right on the four-power Pacific island treaty, became more pronounced with the ratification yesterday of the naval limitation treaty with only a single dissenting vote.

Irreconcilability has very plainly fallen on bad days. Senators who a few months ago attacked importance and dignity to the term shy clear of it and there now are in the Senate not more than eight senators who cling to the belief that a nation's honor is at stake in participation in foreign affairs.

If the debate on the treaties has proved anything, it is that the isolationist group has been reduced to a mere handful. Most of the Democrats who fought against the four-power treaty were in no sense opponents of American participation in foreign affairs, and if the treaty had been in any real danger it is known that enough of them would have switched to assure ratification.

The change in the situation which makes disposition of the entire Conference work by the Senate certain within a few days is accredited here to a strong movement of public sentiment in the country, the same expression of opinion which has been really responsible for the calling of the Conference itself.

The people, particularly in the states where the isolationist senators reside, have suddenly risen up in support of the pending treaties and against these senators, and as is always the case when public opinion is shown in definite fashion, the Senate has responded very promptly.

Senator Jones Changes
Without exception those of the irreconcilable senators who were candidates for reelection this year have been subjected to popular pressure and all of them, as it now appears, will be forced to defend their attitude in the coming campaign.

The case of Andreus Jones of New Mexico illustrates the situation. Senator Jones, who has all along faced a hard fight for renomination and reelection, chiefly due to the antipathy of Democrats growing out of his opposition to the Wilson International program.

In Wisconsin the treaty fight has given the opponents of Senator Robert M. La Follette a much better issue than they previously had, but the case of Mr. La Follette is not likely to permit his opposition to make the issue on which the campaign will be fought: He prefers domestic questions and his great oratorical power has heretofore kept his opponents busy meeting the attacks which he launches.

This year Mr. La Follette is planning to make his fight on the tariff and the Beech-Cummins railroad law and it remains to be seen whether sufficient interest can be aroused in the international situation to make it an important factor in the campaign.

SENATORS CHANGE FRONT UNDER PUBLIC PRESSURE

"Irreconcilables" Fail to Make Fight Against Treaty,
Fearing Reaction at Polls

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 30.—The breakdown of irreconcilable sentiment in the United States Senate, first clearly evidenced in the failure of the right on the four-power Pacific island treaty, became more pronounced with the ratification yesterday of the naval limitation treaty with only a single dissenting vote.

Irreconcilability has very plainly fallen on bad days. Senators who a few months ago attacked importance and dignity to the term shy clear of it and there now are in the Senate not more than eight senators who cling to the belief that a nation's honor is at stake in participation in foreign affairs.

If the debate on the treaties has proved anything, it is that the isolationist group has been reduced to a mere handful. Most of the Democrats who fought against the four-power treaty were in no sense opponents of American participation in foreign affairs, and if the treaty had been in any real danger it is known that enough of them would have switched to assure ratification.

The change in the situation which makes disposition of the entire Conference work by the Senate certain within a few days is accredited here to a strong movement of public sentiment in the country, the same expression of opinion which has been really responsible for the calling of the Conference itself.

The people, particularly in the states where the isolationist senators reside, have suddenly risen up in support of the pending treaties and against these senators, and as is always the case when public opinion is shown in definite fashion, the Senate has responded very promptly.

Senator Jones Changes
Without exception those of the irreconcilable senators who were candidates for reelection this year have been subjected to popular pressure and all of them, as it now appears, will be forced to defend their attitude in the coming campaign.

The case of Andreus Jones of New Mexico illustrates the situation. Senator Jones, who has all along faced a hard fight for renomination and reelection, chiefly due to the antipathy of Democrats growing out of his opposition to the Wilson International program.

In Wisconsin the treaty fight has given the opponents of Senator Robert M. La Follette a much better issue than they previously had, but the case of Mr. La Follette is not likely to permit his opposition to make the issue on which the campaign will be fought: He prefers domestic questions and his great oratorical power has heretofore kept his opponents busy meeting the attacks which he launches.

This year Mr. La Follette is planning to make his fight on the tariff and the Beech-Cummins railroad law and it remains to be seen whether sufficient interest can be aroused in the international situation to make it an important factor in the campaign.

FAR EAST TREATY MAY BE OPPOSED

Administration Leaders Hope for
Ratification of All Pacts
This Week

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Ratification by the Senate of the two arms conference treaties limiting the navies of the great powers and restricting the use of submarines and chemical gas had cleared the way for debate today on the general Far Eastern treaty. Although there were indications that the latter would be opposed by a small group of senators who believe China's interests were not sufficiently protected, it is the hope of Administration leaders that this pact along with the Chinese tariff treaty, the last remaining covenant of the Conference, would be ratified during the present week.

Without amendments or reservations being proposed to either, the Senate ratified the naval limitation treaty yesterday by a vote of 74 to 1 and then almost without debate approved 71 to 1 the pact designed to prevent submarine operations against merchant ships and to outlaw aerial warfare altogether. Senator Francis Pickens of Maryland, who cast the only vote against the limitation treaty, said he regarded naval reduction as a dangerous expedient under present world conditions.

The pact designed to prevent submarine operations against merchant ships and to outlaw aerial warfare altogether. Senator Francis Pickens of Maryland, who cast the only vote against the limitation treaty, said he regarded naval reduction as a dangerous expedient under present world conditions.

The pact designed to prevent submarine operations against merchant ships and to outlaw aerial warfare altogether. Senator Francis Pickens of Maryland, who cast the only vote against the limitation treaty, said he regarded naval reduction as a dangerous expedient under present world conditions.

The pact designed to prevent submarine operations against merchant ships and to outlaw aerial warfare altogether. Senator Francis Pickens of Maryland, who cast the only vote against the limitation treaty, said he regarded naval reduction as a dangerous expedient under present world conditions.

The pact designed to prevent submarine operations against merchant ships and to outlaw aerial warfare altogether. Senator Francis Pickens of Maryland, who cast the only vote against the limitation treaty, said he regarded naval reduction as a dangerous expedient under present world conditions.

TRUSTEES EXPLAIN CLOSING OF BANK

BELEFAST, Me., March 30.—Trustees of the Belfast Savings Bank, whose doors were closed yesterday, stated that the action was taken because they realized from a close inspection and careful analysis of the current earnings of the bank that it would be impossible to carry to the reserve the amount required by law and to pay the regular June 1 dividend.

They also stated that the non-earning assets of the bank were such as to render unlikely any resumption of its normal income. For these reasons they felt that justice to the depositors and to the general public required that application be made to the supreme court for authority to close the bank, pending judicial inquiry and determination of the proper course to pursue for the protection of all concerned.

The bank had liabilities of \$1,986,800, including deposits of \$1,861,095 by 3761 depositors, when the last regular examination was made by the state banking department. The reserve fund at the time was \$59,500 and the undivided profits \$1205.

The bank had liabilities of \$1,986,800, including deposits of \$1,861,095 by 3761 depositors, when the last regular examination was made by the state banking department. The reserve fund at the time was \$59,500 and the undivided profits \$1205.

The bank had liabilities of \$1,986,800, including deposits of \$1,861,095 by 3761 depositors, when the last regular examination was made by the state banking department. The reserve fund at the time was \$59,500 and the undivided profits \$1205.

The bank had liabilities of \$1,986,800, including deposits of \$1,861,095 by 3761 depositors, when the last regular examination was made by the state banking department. The reserve fund at the time was \$59,500 and the undivided profits \$1205.

SENATORS CHANGE FRONT UNDER PUBLIC PRESSURE

"Irreconcilables" Fail to Make Fight Against Treaty,
Fearing Reaction at Polls

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 30.—The breakdown of irreconcilable sentiment in the United States Senate, first clearly evidenced in the failure of the right on the four-power Pacific island treaty, became more pronounced with the ratification yesterday of the naval limitation treaty with only a single dissenting vote.

Irreconcilability has very plainly fallen on bad days. Senators who a few months ago attacked importance and dignity to the term shy clear of it and there now are in the Senate not more than eight senators who cling to the belief that a nation's honor is at stake in participation in foreign affairs.

If the debate on the treaties has proved anything, it is that the isolationist group has been reduced to a mere handful. Most of the Democrats who fought against the four-power treaty were in no sense opponents of American participation in foreign affairs, and if the treaty had been in any real danger it is known that enough of them would have switched to assure ratification.

The change in the situation which makes disposition of the entire Conference work by the Senate certain within a few days is accredited here to a strong movement of public sentiment in the country, the same expression of opinion which has been really responsible for the calling of the Conference itself.

The people, particularly in the states where the isolationist senators reside, have suddenly risen up in support of the pending treaties and against these senators, and as is always the case when public opinion is shown in definite fashion, the Senate has responded very promptly.

Senator Jones Changes
Without exception those of the irreconcilable senators who were candidates for reelection this year have been subjected to popular pressure and all of them, as it now appears, will be forced to defend their attitude in the coming campaign.

The case of Andreus Jones of New Mexico illustrates the situation. Senator Jones, who has all along faced a hard fight for renomination and reelection, chiefly due to the antipathy of Democrats growing out of his opposition to the Wilson International program.

In Wisconsin the treaty fight has given the opponents of Senator Robert M. La Follette a much better issue than they previously had, but the case of Mr. La Follette is not likely to permit his opposition to make the issue on which the campaign will be fought: He prefers domestic questions and his great oratorical power has heretofore kept his opponents busy meeting the attacks which he launches.

This year Mr. La Follette is planning to make his fight on the tariff and the Beech-Cummins railroad law and it remains to be seen whether sufficient interest can be aroused in the international situation to make it an important factor in the campaign.

CITY SAVES \$29,000 A YEAR BY STOPPING WATER LEAKS

Waste of 7,000,000 Gallons Daily Prevented, Mayor
Curley Announces

By stopping leaks in water service pipes and detecting unsealed or unregistered supply pipes, the City of Boston Mayor Curley announced today will prevent the waste of about 7,000,000 gallons of water a day in the half of the city in which the Pitometer Company has just completed a survey. This saving, Mayor Curley said, will amount to about \$29,000 a year in terms of dollars.

The Mayor today awarded a contract without advertising to the Pitometer Company for \$25,000 to complete the survey of the down-town portion of Boston, Dorchester and Hyde Park.

The survey already completed, the Mayor said, has stopped the 7,000,000-gallon-a-day leakage at a cost of \$42,000.

"This saving," said Mayor Curley, "in the consumption of water which has been largely wasted, will result in a saving of approximately \$29,000 a year in Boston's share of the metropolitan water assessment. This is why I have directed the contract with the Pitometer Company to be renewed and the survey of the entire city completed."

"The survey disclosed one un-metered 4-inch service through which water had been furnished for several years to the approximate value of \$3400 a year without the city's getting one cent. This survey discovered this waste to the city. The company was notified of the fact and a settlement was effected."

"The survey also brought out the fact that a number of large meters were under registering, which caused the water department to make an intensive follow-up campaign of repairs on all large meters. This course has resulted in an increase of revenue the amount of which cannot be determined exactly but which will certainly amount to \$30,000 additional a year."

CITY SAVES \$29,000 A YEAR BY STOPPING WATER LEAKS

Waste of 7,000,000 Gallons Daily Prevented, Mayor
Curley Announces

By stopping leaks in water service pipes and detecting unsealed or unregistered supply pipes, the City of Boston Mayor Curley announced today will prevent the waste of about 7,000,000 gallons of water a day in the half of the city in which the Pitometer Company has just completed a survey. This saving, Mayor Curley said, will amount to about \$29,000 a year in terms of dollars.

The Mayor today awarded a contract without advertising to the Pitometer Company for \$25,000 to complete the survey of the down-town portion of Boston, Dorchester and Hyde Park.

The survey already completed, the Mayor said, has stopped the 7,000,000-gallon-a-day leakage at a cost of \$42,000.

"This saving," said Mayor Curley, "in the consumption of water which has been largely wasted, will result in a saving of approximately \$29,000 a year in Boston's share of the metro-

politan water assessment. This is why I have directed the contract with the Pitometer Company to be renewed and the survey of the entire city completed."

"The survey disclosed one un-metered 4-inch service through which water had been furnished for several years to the approximate value of \$3400 a year without the city's getting one cent. This survey discovered this waste to the city. The company was notified of the fact and a settlement was effected."

"The survey also brought out the fact that a number of large meters were under registering, which caused the water department to make an intensive follow-up campaign of repairs on all large meters. This course has resulted in an increase of revenue the amount of which cannot be determined exactly but which will certainly amount to \$30,000 additional a year."

FREIGHT INCREASE GIVEN ALBANY LINE

New England Roads Put on Parity
on Joint Shipments

Through a special act of the Interstate Commerce Commission the Boston & Albany railroad, lines lying within New England territory are granted the 15 per cent increase in freight charges on joint shipments which will give the road an equal increase in revenues with that previously allowed other New England railroad lines.

The amending of the order to include the Boston & Albany road is also intended, according to the commission's statement, to prevent complications arising in the application of the terms of the order to traffic within New England territory.

The New England lines in a joint appeal to the commission some months ago, based on the claim that their financial condition necessitated larger revenues, obtained a ruling requiring roads outside New England territory to pay them an increase of 15 per cent in freight charges on joint shipments. The order of the commission granting the request was based on special conditions prevailing in the transportation system of New England, which it was declared justified the claim of the New England roads.

The Boston & Albany was excluded from the benefits of the order because of its ownership by the New York Central and its operation

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAPH CO'S
ANNUAL REPORT

Last Year's Revenues Smaller
Than in 1920 but Now
Are Increasing

Western Union Telegraph Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, net profits after all charges and taxes of \$9,683,808, equal to \$9.65 a share on the \$99,786,726 stock, compared with net of \$12,785,722 or \$12.81 a share in 1920; \$10.65 a share in 1919 and \$15.49 a share in 1918. Gross earnings were \$104,155,112, compared with gross of \$110,691,325 in 1920.

We compare as follows:

	1921	1920
Gross op. rev.	\$104,155,112	\$110,691,325
Other exps.	35,999,983	106,338,713
Balance	68,155,129	4,352,612
Other inc.	1,072,962	1,481,860
Total inc.	\$1,169,991	\$1,483,722
Charges	1,635,183	1,849,250
Net inc.	534,808	634,472
Divs. paid	6,982,622	6,982,622
Sur. for year	2,467,186	5,803,184
Prev. sur.	40,685,210	34,715,470
Ad. adjust.	271,784	186,586
Total sur.	43,638,180	40,685,210

*Deduction.

Ready for Business Expansion
President Newcomb Carlton, in his annual report, says:

During the year 1921 approximately 40,000 miles of copper wire were strung to provide additional facilities for the land line service and to accommodate new business. A large pneumatic tube system was completed and placed in operation in San Francisco and additional tube installations were made in Boston, Dallas, Kansas City and Minneapolis.

On Dec. 31, 1921, the Western Union system comprised 213,731 miles of pole wire, 787,127 miles of iron wire, 693,814 miles of copper wire, 2646 miles of land cables and 25,750 nautical miles of ocean cables. The operating offices were 24,632 in number.

Marketable securities owned have been increased by \$5,594,995, representing the investment in short term securities issued by the Federal and New York City governments, of a temporary surplusage of cash.

Improvement Continues

As a result of the general business depression, the gross operating land-line and cable revenues for 1921 were less by \$15,836,712, or 13.2 per cent, compared with those for 1920, which were the highest in the company's history. The revenues derived from the land-line system, which form the major portion of the total revenues, reached an unprecedented peak in the fall of 1920. The turning point of the decline, which then began, was reached in July, 1921, since when revenues have gradually increased and the improvement continues.

Negotiations have been had during the year with the German Government with a view to establishing direct communication between the United States and Germany, via the Azores.

At December 31, 1921, there were 25,218 stockholders, an increase of 2307 over last year; of the total number, 23,515 held 100 shares or less and of these 18,018 held 25 shares or less.

OPPOSES WOOL DUTY
NOT 'PROTECTIVE'

How the proposed duties on wool would affect one firm, which uses a huge quantity of a variety not available in the United States, is explained by Louis B. Goodall, treasurer of the Goodall Worsted Company, of Sanford, Me.

"The farmer bloc," he says, "demanded a duty of 33 cents per pound on the coarse South American Lincoln X Bred wools, which are not raised in this country. Our concern has used millions of pounds of this wool, but we have never had a pound offered to us as American grown.

"This class of wool goes into goods, which must have a very high luster, and there is no American grown wool to my knowledge that has a high luster, so it would be impossible to duplicate the goods from any American grown wool; consequently it is of no help to the wool growers in this country with the high duty on it which they demand.

"As I figure it out a duty of 33 cents on a second pound of merino wool, which shrinks 50 to 60 per cent, such as wool growers produce in this country, is about 35 per cent. ad valorem. This Low Cross South American wool we have bought as low as 8 cents a pound, and it shrinks about 30 per cent in scouring, and adding 33 cents per pound duty will make the ad valorem rate over 300 per cent."

NORTHERN PACIFIC
BUDGET INCREASED

MINNEAPOLIS, March 30.—R. W. Clark, assistant to the president of the Northern Pacific road, says approval of some minor projects increases the 1922 expenditure budget to \$19,000,000. This includes 1000 freight cars. The principal items in the revised budget are: \$3,092,000 for rails and track materials; \$3,143,000 for bridges and trestles; \$700,000 for automatic signals and interlocking equipment; \$3,950,000 for passenger and freight cars; \$1,300,000 for ballasting; \$2,500,000 for work carried over from last year's budget uncompleted.

MAINE STREET RAILWAY

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The directors of the Market Street Railway and city supervisors will meet April 5 to decide the price the city will offer for the line. The city engineer has been instructed to report on the debt burden for the city on a basis of payment of \$10,000,000, \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

LIBERTY BONDS
ARE SELLING AT
NEW HIGH PRICES

New high levels for the year were reached Wednesday by all the 4 per cent and 4 1/2 per cent issues of Liberty bonds. The First 4s, Second 4 1/2s, Third 4 1/2s and Fourth 4 1/2s and Fourth 4 1/2s sold at the highest prices since public trading in them began. The Third 4 1/2s sold to within 38 cents a \$100 bond of their face value. The Liberty 4 1/2s are close to their record highs.

Quietness in many lines of trade and lower prices for commodities serve to increase the supply of funds awaiting investment. Few units in the industrial system are operating at capacity and there is little expansion going on. Business does not require a large supply of working capital under these conditions. Consequently it is becoming more difficult to employ the growing supply of floating capital and idle funds are collecting. Good commercial paper now commands around 4 1/2 per cent compared with 7 1/2 a year ago.

Those with funds for employment are turning to the security market and Liberty bonds are being rapidly picked up. The buying during the last few days has come largely from banks and large institutions. It is also believed that the Government has been a heavy purchaser recently.

The table below shows the highest price for each issue of Liberty bonds, the lowest price, the current price and yield:

—Record—Cur. Yld.

Liberty 3 1/2s 102.50 84.00 88.25 4.10

Liberty 4s 100.02 81.40 88.32 4.12

Liberty 4 1/2s 99.00 84.00 88.60 4.34

Liberty 4 3/4s 98.36 81.00 88.62 4.32

Liberty 4 1/2s 99.02 85.00 89.82 4.32

Liberty 4 3/4s 98.70 82.00 89.70 4.36

HOW SMELTING CO.
PREVENTS STRIKES

"Improved Industrial Relations" is the title of a report of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and Simon Guggenheim, president, points with pride to the freedom of his company from disputes with the employees.

The company's immunity from strikes and lockouts is attributed to a "rule of reasoning and friendly counsel," which is applied in every difference with marked success. The company also has recreational centers, 11,486 strikes and lockouts, were reported to that department from 12 of the States in which we carry on 19 smelting and refining operations.

"We were thus fortunate, because we have adopted the rule of reasoning and friendly counsel, through which we have reached understandings mutually agreeable to company and employee."

ZINC SITUATION
CONTINUES GAIN

Leading authorities on zinc in the United States say that indications that the industry has definitely turned the corner have multiplied since the beginning of the current year. Considerable increase is being shown in the substantial increase in exports. Shipments of zinc to England in February amounted to 1,354,000 pounds, compared with 706,000 pounds in January. The liquidation of stocks held by the British Government encourages the belief that the movement to England will continue to grow in volume.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston, Mass.

MILL STOCKS

	Asked	Offered
Amoskeag com.	105	105
do pfd.	82	84
Bates	260	265
Border City	130	130
Brookline Mills	140	140
Camden Mills	145	145
Columbus Mfg.	160	160
Dartmouth Mfg. com.	200	200
Dwight	112	112
Edwards	95	95
Everett	180	180
Farr Alphen	130	132
Frederick & Dye com.	9	9
Great Falls Mfg.	100	100
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	78	82
Hamilton Woolen	80	80
Wm. H. H. & Dye com.	9	9
do pfd.	75	75
King Philip Mills	140	140
Lancaster Mills	125	125
Lanett Cotton Mills	160	160
Laverne Mfg.	120	126
Lincoln	120	120
Lyman Mills	170	170
Manomet Mills	108	108
Mass. Cotton Mills	145	148
Merrimack Mfg. Co. com.	95	95
Nashua	132	140
Nashua Mfg. com.	72	81
Naumkeag	218	222
Nonquit	90	90
Pacific	165	170
Pepperell	175	180
Sagamore	120	120
Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	90	100
Sharp Mfg. com.	105	110
do pfd.	105	105
Tremont Mfg.	120	120
Union Cotton Mfg.	190	190
U. S. Worsted 1st pfd.	14	14
Wassutta Mills	113	117
West Point Mfg. Co.	110	110
York Mfg. Co.	135	135

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg. com.	77	82
do pfd.	78	80
Bigelow-Hart & Co. com.	30	30
Chapman Valve	140	140
Draper Corporation	153	153
Haywood-Walfield com.	112 1/2	112 1/2
do pfd.	101	101
Plymouth Co.	135	135
Saco-Lowell Shops com.	137 1/2	142 1/2
Hood Rubber Co. com.	50	51
do pfd.	95	97

STEEL WORK IN PROSPECT

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation will furnish the greater part of the iron and steel necessary for the construction of the Hudson River vehicular tunnel, according to Bruce & Flynn, Ltd., who were formally awarded the job on March 28, 1906.

URGE SUGAR BEET
PRODUCTION IN
GREAT BRITAIN

Farming Experts Seek Removal
of Excise Duty to Encourage
Domestic Enterprise

TAMWORTH, England (Special Correspondence).—In certain quarters the opinion of agriculturists appears to be that the present depressed condition of farming in Great Britain shows signs of some improvement. Various explanations are put forward to account for the critical state of the industry, and the steps which it is suggested should be taken in order to case the situation, in consequence show considerable diversity.

In order to place agriculture on a more remunerative basis, progress is proposed mainly on the following lines: The development of agricultural education, improvement in marketing systems, and greater efficiency in production. Education will doubtless prove of the greatest assistance in the last-named direction, which is generally held to be the item of fundamental importance.

Education to Continue

In this connection, therefore, it is thought exceedingly pleasing to learn that the Government has decided that it is unable to accept the reductions in expenditure on agricultural education and research, which were recommended recently by the National Economy Committee. To have cramped the progress which is being made in agricultural education, at the present critical period in the history of the industry, would have been a most undesirable step.

Moreover, the grant to education was made last year as a special compensation to the farming community for the repeal of the Agriculture Act. This, the fact that the government will adhere strictly to its pledge has done much to confirm the feeling of confidence which has been shown toward the Ministry of Agriculture, by reason of the official decision to retain the cattle embargo.

However, although education can greatly assist the agricultural position, it is felt that much immediate improvement can also be made in certain more practical directions—more particularly where the initial steps have already been taken. During recent years, one of the most promising enterprises in British agriculture has been the introduction of sugar beet cultivation.

If this industry could be firmly established in Great Britain, a great many benefits would accrue to both the farmer and the public. In European countries, it has been found that the sugar beet provides an excellent preparation for wheat in a farm rotation. To make what growing profitable in England, production must be increased with the least possible additional outlay. Thus it is thought that the substitution of sugar beet for ordinary root crops would do much to improve the economic position of cereal production.

Encourage Sugar Beets

Furthermore, it has already been practically demonstrated that the climatic conditions and soils in England are in every way best adapted to the growth of the sugar beet. In certain cases, during recent years, the yields of this crop grown in Great Britain have even exceeded the continental figures.

The wide development of the industry would also result in a considerable production of a highly valuable by-product of the manufacture, which has proved itself to be a most useful asset to the cattle feeder.

These considerations, therefore, indicate the importance of every encouragement being given to the cultivation of sugar beet in Great Britain. Very opportune financial and administrative assistance was given by the Government last year for the establishment of the new factory opened at Kelham, near Newark. With the assistance of a grant from the development fund, Home Grown Sugar, Ltd., the proprietors of the Kelham factory were able to pay farmers £4 a ton for their crop.

This figure, however, has now dropped to 30s., a price which barely pays the farmer his expenses of production. At the present time a heavy duty is levied by the Government on home-grown sugar. This burden of taxation prevents the sugar factories from paying a satisfactory price for their raw material.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the industry cannot develop satisfactorily in Great Britain until the existing excise conditions are considerably modified. The Government has spent large sums of money in laying the foundations of the industry, which will undoubtedly prosper, given reasonable encouragement during the years of its infancy.

Experts are, therefore, strongly advising a substantial reduction or complete abolition of the excise duty on home-grown sugar in order that the funds, which have already been spent by the Government, may not be lost to the country through the failure of the enterprise. Agriculturists generally are unanimous in supporting this recommendation as they feel that a wide development of the industry would prove of inestimable value to British farming.

CAR ORDERS ARE
STILL BEING PLACED

There are inquiries in the market for more than 4,000 freight cars, the New York Central road needs 15,000. Since January 1, about \$4,000 freight cars have been ordered for domestic service, or at the annual rate of about 146,000. In all 1921 only 28,353 cars were ordered, including 23,346 for domestic service. If orders continue to be placed at the current rate, 1922 will prove to be the biggest year in the freight car building industry since 1906.

NATIONS EXPAND
THEIR CURRENCIES

War the Cause of Huge Note
Inflation

Banks of issue in leading countries have necessarily expanded their currencies the last few years. Much has been heard of the methods employed in increasing note circulation: Certain nations, especially Russia and Germany, have resorted to the well-worn "printing presses."

Accurate figures for Russia under the present form of government are not obtainable, and, in any event, of little value. Germany, perhaps, gives the most striking illustration of expansion of notes as a result of "printing press" operations. In 1913 she had a note circulation of 1,983,000,000 marks. Today the Bank of Germany has a note circulation of 132,120,000,000 marks. Japan now has a circulation of 1,246,000,000 yen, compared with 216,000,000 yen in 1913.

Every country was subjected to inflation as a result of the war. Figures for leading banks of issue are given herewith. They are perhaps subject to later figures in some instances:

	Note	1913
United States (\$)	2,183,000,000	110,449,000
England (£)	121,704,000	29,000,000
France (fr.)	383,920,000	5,565,000,000
Germany (mk)	122,120,400,000	1,983,000,000
Switzerland (frs)	1,009,284,000	212,821,000
Italy	14,847,410,000	1,764,433,000
Japan (yen)	1,246,000,000	216,000,000
Sweden (kr)	479,000,000	234,000,000
Denmark (kr)	470,964,000	151,560,000
Norway (kr)	378,100,000	122,500,000

*Latest obtainable. *April, 1915.

From the above table it will be noted that there are large increases shown for the United States, England and France.

The figures given are not the peak points, as there has been considerable contraction in note circulation in several countries the last few years. This was true in the United States. Figures as of April, 1915, comparatively soon after the Federal Reserve system was put into operation, do not give an accurate comparison. Federal reserve note circulation at one time was well over \$3,000,000,000.

HORSE AND WAGON
ARE COMING BACK
INTO THEIR OWN

AKRON, O., March 30.—A local manufacturer of wagons reports that sales in the last two months exceeded any similar period in the last five years, and he sees a revival in the wagon business and horse market. During the past two months wagons have been sold in almost every state and orders are constantly growing. Normal production is expected within the next month.

Lower costs of maintenance of horses and wagons and less initial investment is responsible for the revival. A team and wagon and all equipment can be purchased for less than \$1000, while a motor truck will cost much more, and the wages of a driver are less than those of the truck driver. Especially in rural sections are sales increasing, although city sales are not lacking.

The statement surprised the rubber city, where the automobile truck is believed to have definitely proved its advantages over the horse-drawn vehicle.

STEEL COMPANIES
INCREASE ACTIVITY

The Iron Age says: Steel companies have gained ground in the past week in their effort to advance prices. The more active buying of steel during the second week of March has continued, and the rate of steel works operation is still climbing. Apparently both producers and consumers of steel have been surprised at the rate at which buying has developed.

Indications now are that March business will be below the level of the slump of 1920 occurred begin to disappear. All over the Orient there is an expectancy that business will be better, and this alone does much to alleviate an otherwise depressing condition. Prices continue high in Japan and the cost of living is showing little, if any, drop.

In China, however, the trend toward lower prices is being distinctly felt, and the same is true of the Malay States. This very fact, though, has militated against any immediate resumption of purchases, as none of the merchants seem to feel that the bottom has been reached. The result of the economic depression in the Far East has been greater internal trade, especially in India and China, where raw products are being utilized more and more by the domestic industries. This has resulted in an expansion of these industries and a demand for foreign goods.

STEEL PRICES ARE
GETTING FIRMER

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 29.—The wholesale price index for steel, as indicated by recent advances affecting primarily semi-finished products. Makers are generally building up a heavier backlog.

Not only is the situation in lighter steel products materially improved, but more business is coming through for heavier steel commodities. This is indicated by broader merchant bar mill operations.

Brier Hill Steel is ready to light a second blast furnace as soon as the coal dispute is adjusted. Republic is likewise preparing to blow in another stack. Iron accumulations at all valley plants have either been wholly exhausted or largely reduced. While buyers are placing future commitments somewhat more freely, considerable caution is still exercised. There is comparatively little disposition yet to build up steel stocks.

TEXTILE DIVIDEND PASSED

R. & R. Knight (Inc.) has passed the quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its second preferred due at this time. The passing of the dividend is attributed to the generally unfavorable business conditions in the textile industry in New England as a result of the strike. A 20 per cent reduction in wages was announced Jan. 24, and since then seven Knight mills have been closed on account of the strike.

ORIENT FURNISHES
OPPORTUNITY FOR
AMERICAN CAPITAL

Federal Agent Reports Wire Investments in Far East Will
Encourage Trade

WASHINGTON, March 27.—"Judicious investment of American capital in the Orient will go far toward reviving America's export trade than any other single step," said F. R. Eldridge, chief of the Far Eastern division of the Department of Commerce, on his return from a six months' investigation of the principal markets in the Orient for American products.

Mr. Eldridge, who left Washington on Sept. 14, 1921, accompanied the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce delegation to the Far East, going with them from Yokohama to Shanghai and Korea and Manchuria, and visiting all the principal industrial and commercial centers. From Shanghai they proceeded to Hong Kong, Canton, and Singapore, where Mr. Eldridge left the party to make an investigation of conditions in the Malay States, then visiting Burma and traveling across northern India to Bombay and through southern India to Madras.

Orient Needs Capital

According to Mr. Eldridge, the industrial development of the Far East is a necessary prerequisite to any extensive revival of the demand for American products, "because of the fact that America specializes in machinery, electrical goods and other lines, which only increase in demand as the standards of the people rise. The best way to promote American commerce in the Orient, therefore, is to make such prudent investments in oriental industries as will not only carry with them the purchase of American machinery and electrical equipment, but also raise the standards of the people to demand higher grade goods and products of such a character as can be made most efficiently in the United States.

The Far East, which has been more or less dependent upon European capital for years, has been without any source of capital since the armistice, due to the demoralization of Europe. Before the war, the most successful foreign trade in the Orient was always accompanied by the wise use of the loan. America is now in a position to profit by this lesson, and immediate business awaits the manufacturer who is also willing to invest in oriental industries. Great care, of course, must be exercised in such investment and the real profitable undertakings are those which must be sought.

Must Exchange Goods

With reference to the commercial situation in the countries he visited, Mr. Eldridge said:

"Business conditions throughout the Orient reflect the world depression, particularly as European and American markets for oriental raw products are in many cases so depressed as to leave no margin for profit below the cost of production. In those territories such as Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, where import trade is directly dependent upon a flourishing export trade, there can be no real revival in the demand for American goods until there is a foreign demand for the raw materials of these territories.

Japanese Trade Revives

"Japanese trade shows signs of revival as the immense stocks which were piled up in the warehouses when the slump of 1920 occurred begin to disappear. All over the Orient there is an expectancy that business will be better, and this alone does much to alleviate an otherwise depressing condition. Prices continue high in Japan and the cost of living is showing little, if any, drop.

"In China, however, the trend toward lower prices is being distinctly felt, and the same is true of the Malay States. This very fact, though, has militated against any immediate resumption of purchases, as none of the merchants seem to feel that the bottom has been reached. The result of the economic depression in the Far East has been greater internal trade, especially in India and China, where raw products are being utilized more and more by the domestic industries. This has resulted in an expansion of these industries and a demand for foreign goods.

GOODYEAR TEXTILE
MILLS DO WELL

The Goodyear Textile Mills Company of Los Angeles, subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, during the first 14 months of operation showed a profit of \$270,826. Current assets are \$318,964 and current liabilities are \$494,649. The plant was placed in operation at 5 per cent capacity in July, 1920, went to 50 per cent in July, 1921, and to capacity in August. Total assets are \$3,593,496.

Organization expenses are given as \$74,263. Inventory at \$688,502, plus at \$288,831. Preferred stock dividends were paid until March 31, 1921. Common and preferred stock capitalization outstanding totals \$2,910,200 of which \$1,000,000 is common stock.

ARLINGTON MILLS

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on Saturday, April 1, 1922, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on March 21, 1922. Payable by the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

H. D. FOSS & CO.
CONSERVATISM IS
AID TO CONFIDENCE

In connection with the passing of the preferred stock dividends of H. D. Foss & Co., Inc., manufacturing confectioners, Que March 31, it is interesting to note the unique provision of the by-laws of the concern, which provides that whenever dividends are passed the salaries of Herbert D. Foss, president, and Charles D. Rice, treasurer, are automatically reduced.

"A dividend can only be paid legally from profits either earned or accumulated. The year 1921 was bad for every kind of business, but particularly for the candy trade. It is doubtful if any candy concern in the country made a good showing last year if its finances were conservatively managed.

"We adhered to our policy of recognizing conditions, taking our losses when they occurred and marking down our capital assets when actually depreciated owing to falling values. We are today in the same position in which we have always been—with a balance sheet in which all assets are set down at their intrinsic worth.

"We are discounting our bills, and maintaining our credits with our banks. "We do not relish passing a dividend for the first time in the history of the organization, but believe that our stockholders will agree that it is

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

B. U. CAPTURES THE NEW ENGLAND TITLE

Defeats the Yale Rifle Team in a Five-Stage Contest, 4973 to 4963

The Boston University rifle team was this morning officially made the new holder of the New England intercollegiate championship by the telegraphic report from Washington of the result of the five-stage contest with Yale. The score as received from Washington is, Boston University 4973, Yale 4963.

Superb marksmanship was shown by both teams throughout the five hard-contested stages, many on both teams shooting the highest attainable score of 200. However, after the third stage, when the score was tied with 2976 points each, the B. U. men fired more perfect shots, and from then until the last shot was fired on Saturday, the Boston team was ahead 6 or 7 points.

The five medal winners of the team—those shooting perfect scores of 200 in the series—are R. C. Smith, F. P. O'Neill, L. F. Hall Jr., J. J. Pelletier and Capt. Frank Anselmo, who will be awarded an individual prize. Captain Anselmo has recently earned the title of world's indoor college rifle champion, dropping only a point out of a possible 1000.

Mention should be made also of R. E. Dustin, the only freshman on the team. Dustin never held a gun before this year, and has shot four perfect scores of 100 each. For three more seasons at least, scholastic standing warranting Dustin will be eligible to shoot with the team.

A challenge to Oxford, defeated badly by Yale this year, is being contemplated by Manager Robert Wadsworth. Also, if expenses warrant, the team will compete in the national champion matches which will take place the first week in September at Camp Perry, O. Massachusetts State took fourth place last year in this match, and Captain Anselmo states with assurance that the B. U. team is far stronger than the state team.

Shooting outdoors will begin in April, when seven or eight matches with the colleges which shot the closest scores indoors will be made by Manager Wadsworth. Last season only one shoot out of eight was lost and that to Syracuse, which was beaten indoors this season by a score of 493 to 480.

Conditions Better Says Major Moore

Harvard Athletic Treasurer Sides With the College Transfer

That conditions with regard to proselyting and indiscriminate transferring are improving, rather than growing worse, that the situation will remedy itself in time, and that the best way to meet the exigency is through the application of an honorable "code of ethics," drafted to discourage the palpably evil and encourage the righteous, are assertions advanced by Maj. Fred W. Moore, graduate treasurer of athletics at Harvard University, in defense, generally, of the position he has taken in the contemporary discussion of college athletic evils, and in response, specifically, to the views propounded editorially by the Yale Daily News and the Daily Princetonian.

Major Moore goes a step farther, moreover, in anticipation of the possibility that his views may be attacked as being passive and not concretely constructive, by reminding that the problems in hand are extremely delicate and that violent haranguing accomplishes nothing until it offers constructive substitutes, which must be practical, feasible, sensible, not bordering on the ludicrous, as he declares some recent propositions have.

To begin with, he points out, Harvard suffers far less from the alleged existing evils than her sister institutions of the east; but he confesses that some cleansing should be done, that the Cambridge authorities are as strongly desirous of removing the objectionable as anyone, and that his organization, the moving power behind athletics at Harvard, has sharpened its eyes and ears for the detection of any visible faults, and is always ready to join hands in any reasonable scheme that will get rid of them without arousing more and greater complications.

Major Moore sides with the transfer, he says, not because he is an athlete, but because he usually is not. The appellation of "transfer athlete," he insists, is distinctly unfair, an injustice to the honest, well-meaning men who have transferred for thoroughly above-board reasons, and it has been stirred to proportions of undue agitation, when one considers the very slight proportion of prominent athletes among the large numbers of transfers which the big eastern institutions accept every year.

"Why tread on the transferred student simply because he is so unfortunate as to happen to be an athlete," asks Major Moore. "There may be some who migrate professionally, but they are few. It seems to me that it is not to be able to get them, but that the vastly greater number of absolutely honest men be strangled in order to accomplish this purpose? There must be another way. The rule works a distinct hardship on hundreds, in order to prosecute its purpose on a scant few. I feel like the judge who said he would rather free several guilty men than convict an innocent one only in this case the innocent are greatly in the majority."

It must be remembered that we have a one-year eligibility rule here, and it has often occurred to me that if a man is willing to endure this obstacle, preventing his immediately stepping into athletics at the new institution, he is probably more interested in the intellectual betterment



Boston University Rifle Team of 1921-22

Top row (left to right)—E. C. Paul, L. C. Pitcher, S. A. Levinson, F. H. Woodward, H. O. Dodds, M. S. Thompson and John Glynn. Second row—F. P. O'Neill, L. F. Hall Jr., Capt. F. Anselmo, R. C. Smith and J. J. Pelletier. Front row—Manager Robert Wadsworth and Roy E. Dustin

which he effects, rather than in any glory or doubtful gains he thinks he may be able to garner later on.

"There is no denying that some nasty traffic in professional transferring is going on, but I think that the colleges who cherish their good reputations have always been and still are doing their best to step on it. The harm is being eliminated. Athletics are good, and the athlete enjoys them. On top of that comes the enthusiasm, which he almost invariably develops for his new home. I think Harvard has some 300 transfer students. I think, also, that only about four or five of these are participating in athletics here."

As to proselyting—the proffering of lucrative and easy jobs to the star athlete, as a bait to lure him to some college; the insistent digging constantly pursued by over-enthusiastic graduates for young athletes to keep up the "good name" of their alma mater; and the various other questionable means resorted to for building up the athletic prowess of any college—all of this Major Moore admitted there was much existing evil, possibly some cause for alarm. But he seemed disposed to apply amendments of the same theoretical nature as he broached in the matter of the transfers.

"There is no question but that some of the methods resorted to in this process of proselyting are almost vicious," declared Major Moore, "and it is equally obvious that they are rotting the very foundations. But again I insist that Harvard has little, if any, of this trouble; that she is doing everything to rid herself of whatever she may still bear of it; that it is certainly an abstract thing to get at; that it is hard to curb the graduates; but that, after all, the best suggestion seems to be to build up another code of ethics, to stress the moral principle, and to send our graduates out into the world with our policy of 'athletic purity' ringing in their ears."

"In the first place, where are you going to determine when a graduate has overstepped the bounds of legitimacy in this process of influencing? It is a delicate line to draw. Mr. Jones, a Harvard graduate, naturally thinks that Harvard is the only place in the world for his son, his nephew, his friend's son, maybe his friend, or some young man in whom he takes a deep interest. What is going to prevent his urging that individual to come to Harvard? Chances are he tells him about the educational facilities and advantages before he does the athletic features. If the young man happens to be capable athlete, that's merely a coincidence. Naturally graduates of the big eastern universities watch with a lively interest the various preparatory schools, particularly those which habitually turn out star athletes, and that there is a deal of bidding for the services of these much-coveted players is not strange. I will admit that it is none the less regrettable."

"Aid for all college students, athletes and otherwise, I realize, should come through the proper channels. Interested alumni who are willing to make financial sacrifices should not be permitted to dicker personally with some athlete whom they desire to bring into college. They should not, no—but the old problem as to when and where to detect it, and how to stop it, again comes up. You can be as idealistic as you please about suggestions, but the stubborn thing always throws itself in your face. It is a notable fact, and a commendable one, in the history of American higher education, that a great percentage of students have earned a part or all of their own way through school. They should not be discouraged in this commendable ambition, certainly—as long as it remains commendable, of course. One of Harvard's best-known athletes, now one of our coaches, earned his way entirely through preparatory school and college exclusively with his own efforts."

Rule 3 of our eligibility regulations states that—

No student shall represent his university in any athletic team or crew who receives from other than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support money or the equivalent of money, such as board or lodging, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts and payments to him shall be approved by the University Committee on Eligibility, subject to the approval of the Committee of Three chairmen, on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete. Cases are to be submitted in advance to the university committee on eligibility. A student who takes part in summer baseball or in the work of a summer camp, for example without first securing the approval of the university committee on eligibility for his plans, jeopardizes his right thereafter to represent his university in any team or crew.

"It seems to me that this covers the point of professionalism satisfactorily and that there are very few, if any, doubtful cases which creep under the wire. I think the suggestion to appoint a committee of the three big colleges, to pass on eligibility, and to examine the record of every student who desires to take part in athletics, is most impracticable because of the hopeless task they would have to face in delving into thousands of cases. 'Conditions today,' concluded Maj. Moore, 'are much better than they were a few years ago, infinitely better, for instance, than they were when I was in college. It is hard to curb our graduates, even though we admit they may be doing some wrong; but I think that the best way to meet it is to build up a strong, honest sentiment against this illegal practice and those who stray from the conventional path will soon see their mistake and reform.'"

KANSAS STATE STARTS CAMPAIGN APRIL 24

MANHATTAN, Kan., March 29 (Special)—April 24 was set today as the opening date for a campaign to raise \$125,000 for the construction of a stadium at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The decision to make the campaign this spring was reached at a meeting of college and Manhattan Chamber of Commerce committees. Funds will be solicited only among the student body and faculty of Kansas State Agricultural College, and among Manhattan townspeople. The money will be used to construct a section seating 6700 spectators. The stadium complete will seat 20,000 and will cost \$350,000.

The meeting today was addressed by R. A. Seaton, dean of the division of engineering, and by W. A. Bibb of Topeka, Kan., state director of the Near East Relief. Dean Seaton exhibited an architect's drawing of the proposed structure and described the construction. The big bowl will be constructed of concrete with reinforced concrete decks and native stone facing. The native stone is used in the construction of all the buildings on the campus. The speaker estimated that with \$50,000 in hand the contract can be let and construction started by June 15 and that the west section, seating 6700, can be finished to accommodate the crowd at the home-coming game with the University of Kansas, Oct. 23, this year. Mr. Bibb placed his 25 years of experience in promotion enterprises at the disposal of the committee for conducting the campaign in the State generally.

GIANTS SIGN SCHOOLBOY SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The New York National League baseball club has acquired the services of Arthur Seydler, an 18-year-old right-hand pitcher from a local military academy. Seydler announced here today. Seydler worked with the Giants several times when the team was in training here and Manager McGraw understood to have asked him to join the team at once, which the boy declined to do as he desired to finish his school term here first. He will join the Giants in New York upon his graduation from the school in May, he said.

GOLF STARS IN PINEHURST PLAY

Professionals and Amateurs Prepare for Big Events

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30.—The leading professional golfers of the country are congregated here today putting in practice rounds preparatory to the twentieth annual United North and South Open Championship tournament, which is scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday. A number of amateurs are here also to try for the title and to get the touch of the sand greens before the corresponding amateur event starts on Monday. There are more top rank golf stars here today than have ever gathered in one town in the history of American golf. When the long line of players leaves the first tee tomorrow morning a wonderful display of golf is assured and with all probability the 300 mark will be broken for the 72 holes of the first course. For the next week Pinehurst will be the golfing capital of the world.

Among the professionals who already have annexed titles in the south this year will be: Gene Sarazen of the Highlands Country Club, Pittsboro, winner of the 1922 Southeastern Open Championship at New Orleans, La.; George Kerrigan, Boston, winner of the recent Florida Open Championship at Jacksonville, Fla.; Walter Hagen, holder of the 1922 Florida West Coast Championship, played at Belleair, Fla. In addition there are the following professionals who have been tuning up on southern links all winter: Fred McLeod, Columbus; Leo Diegel, Chicago; Cyril Walker, Englewood; Charles Hoffman, Philmont; Clarence Hackney; George McLean; Grassy Sprain, L. I. Others present include James Barnes, Jock Hutchison, Pat O'Hara, J. Brady and J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian.

The list of amateurs is replete with famous names also, among which are: T. D. Armour, Winchester-Biltmore; Henry Topping, Greenwich; Majime Kawasaki, amateur champion of Japan; W. C. Fownes Jr., F. C. Newton of the Country Club, and many others. It is expected that Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland, present holder of the United States amateur golf title, will be among the entrants.

There will be a team match, All-Florida vs. Pinehurst, today, as an opening event for the coming week of championship play.

Disappointment is expressed that Francis D. Ouimet, the famous Woodland amateur, will not compete in either the open or the amateur event.

Francis Ouimet arrived in Boston from his southern trip last evening and explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had gone South on business and did not feel that he could take any time off at Pinehurst, although, if it were a matter of inclination, he would leave by the next train. Speaking of his trip, Mr. Ouimet praised the excellent courses in Texas, at Galveston, San Antonio, Houston and Dallas, remarking that golf was taking hold of the people in that section and that it was in Massachusetts. With the splendid courses mentioned to develop enthusiasts, Mr. Ouimet says that he foresees an invasion of first-class players from the younger ranks, very soon. Ouimet has not been playing much golf lately and intends to take in only a few of the local tournaments this season, but, of course, he will be at the Country Club, Brookline, where his world-wide reputation was won when the United States amateur title play starts next summer. He praised the new eligibility ruling of the national association highly, saying that such action had become absolutely necessary in justice to the players who really had a chance to come through.

ENGLAND MEETS SCOTLAND SOON

Hockey Representatives From Each Country Play April 1

EDINBURGH, (Special)—On April 1 the hockey men of England and Scotland are to oppose each other for the fifteenth time, and it will be with very little hope of success that the Scotsmen will cross the borderland into England. If they have any hope of winning it must be of a forlorn character, for only once over the whole series have Scotland's hockey representatives obtained a victory and only once have they drawn.

Against these the win in 1912 at Edinburgh and the draw in 1904 at Glasgow, England can claim 12 successes, some of them of a most decisive character. In the 1914 international games played between England and Scotland, England scored 55 goals and all that Scotland could show against the total was a paltry aggregate of 9. Nor did the matches previously played this season indicate that the Scots had much chance, for while Scotland had drawn with Wales and lost to Ireland by 6 goals to 0, the English had got the better of Ireland at Dublin in what proved to be a close and stirring match.

Scottish hockey has a long way to go yet before it can come up to the standard of that of either England or Ireland. The ground difficulty is a serious handicap, and moreover, as compared with England at all events, there are fewer clubs and far fewer players. Hockey as a popular pastime has little chance in Scotland against football both of carrying and dribbling type. But the hockey men of Scotland, if a small band, are at least most enthusiastic, and their game they believe to be second to none. There are not, however, a sufficient number of class men coming on, and as an evidence of that they have in their side to meet England a player in A. B. Burt, Rutherglen, Glasgow, who played in his first international in 1905, and G. M. Elliott, o. the Northern Club, Edinburgh, one who first played for Scotland in 1909. A number of changes were made in the Scottish eleven that lost so heavily to Ireland at Glasgow, these affecting every division of the side except goal. The speed and clever stick work of the English forwards will, it is feared, be too much for the Scottish team.

MISS BAKER IS WINNER OMAHA, March 29.—Miss Ethel Baker of the New York Women's Swimming Association won the National Amateur Athletic Union women's junior indoor 250 free style swim here tonight. Her time was 3m. 24s. After club mate, Miss Ethel McGray, placed second and Miss Helen Condon of Omaha, third. The Western A. A. U. plunge for distance was won by Miss Emily Tomes of Omaha with 55ft. Miss Condon, last year's Western A. A. U. low springboard fancy diving champion, won that honor again tonight.

TENNIS TEAM TO VISIT ENGLAND

Harvard and Yale Combine to Meet Oxford and Cambridge

A combined Harvard-Yale lawn tennis team plans to visit England this summer to play against a combined Oxford-Cambridge team, as the Harvard Athletic Committee has consented to the players making the trip provided the association is not called upon for funds. The English universities are said to have agreed to furnish a guarantee covering the expenses of the ocean voyage.

Three players are to be selected from each university. Morris Duane '23, captain of the Harvard team, and L. E. Williams '23, captain of the Yale team, will make the trip and the four remaining players will be chosen on the basis of their showing this spring. The team is expected to sail on the Aquitania, arriving in England July 10. The matches with Oxford and Cambridge are to be played July 17 and 18, after which the team will meet other clubs and after August the members will be free to enter tournaments as individual players.

The committee approved the varsity second team and freshman tennis scheduled and the varsity golf and lacrosse schedules. Paul Gustafson '12, C. E. Masters '08, Gordon Nightingale '15, and Clinton Leslie were appointed a graduate advisory committee on lacrosse. The freshman hockey team was granted permission to arrange a hockey game with Princeton freshmen '24. Princeton every other year and varsity managers are to be permitted to wear the "H" after the April hour examinations, if in good standing. Insignia were awarded the members of several of the winter's sports teams as follows:

University Hockey—Donald Angier '22, C. W. Baker Jr. '22, W. E. Crosby Jr. '24, Mitchell Grantwick '23, R. E. Higgins '22, F. S. Hill '24, Joseph Laroque Jr. '23, J. M. Martin '22, George Owen Jr. '23, G. G. Walker '24, Manager J. J. Kennedy '22, University Wrestling—H. K. Collins '24, J. E. Dwyer '24, H. J. Freedman '23, L. F. Holmes '24, Benoni Lockwood '23, Curtis Nelson '24, Francis Rouillard '23, Manager J. R. Bryan '24.

University Fencing—J. S. Barrs '22, Burke Boyce '22, W. R. Brewster '22, E. H. Lane '24, E. L. Lane '24, J. K. Watson '23.

University Basketball—Isadore Black '24, H. E. Feiring '24, R. W. Fitts '23, Lewis Gordon '24, M. B. Lowenthal '23, A. E. McLeish '23, W. V. Miller '23, John Palla '23, J. L. Rudofsky '24, Manager J. R. Hopkins '24.

University Gymnastic—H. M. Bailey '23, J. K. Bragget '22, A. W. Dole '23, L. F. Nickels '22, H. A. Wood Jr. '24, Manager G. E. Eaton '22.

Freshman Hockey—W. M. Austin, E. M. Beale, T. D. Blake, H. M. Bohlen, J. C. Bonbright, G. W. Burgess, W. D. Cantillon, F. W. Chase, L. M. W. Gibbs, J. W. Hammond, Charles Hodder, C. L. Peirson, Manager J. H. Child.

Freshman Basketball—Donald Bourne, J. B. Bunting, E. G. Gebelein, J. P. King, Samson Miskin, Kent Middleton, W. A. Morrison, A. W. Samborski, J. L. Seely, S. L. Stevens, Manager S. A. Koskula.

Freshman Wrestling—Murray Campbell, R. G. Clark, J. L. Hubbard, J. V. Smith, J. O. Tragar Jr., Manager Colton Hazard.

The schedules for the varsity tennis, golf and lacrosse teams follow:

TENNIS April 18—Agawam Hunt-Club at Providence; Country Club of Virginia at Richmond, Va.; 18—Norfolk Country Club at Norfolk, Va.; 20—Chevy Chase Country Club at Washington; 21—Baltimore Country Club at Baltimore; 22—Naval Academy at Annapolis; 23—Massachusetts Institute of Technology or Cornell (tentative).

May 4—Colgate; 6—Williams; 9—Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 12—Princeton at Princeton; 16—Tufts; 17—Brown; 20—Dartmouth at Hanover; 25—Pennsylvania; 27—Yale.

GOLF April 18—Princeton at Princeton; 20—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 22—West City; May 5—Cornell at Ithaca; 6—Princeton at West Point; 25—Oxford University at Geneva; 15—Syracuse; 20—Yale.

Head Coach R. H. Howe has selected the three strokes who will continue with the varsity eight during the coming tests. He named Walter Amory '24, E. S. Matthews '23 and S. N. Brown '24 as the successful candidates after the second series of tests, yesterday afternoon. Coach Howe plans to send the three strokes out on the river this afternoon with only one change, that being the replacing of Benjamin Harris '23 at bow in crew C. by W. F. Lewis '23. It is expected that these eight will continue practice until April 3, when the final cut will be made. Coach Herbert Haines has had 15 organized freshman eights engaged in strenuous workouts during the week and today crews 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 will race to see which will race with the seven other first-year crews tomorrow.

The varsity track squad was increased yesterday by the appearance of 17 new candidates, while nine new men reported for the freshmen. R. C. Foster '21, captain of the track team this senior year and winner of the 100 and 220-yard intercollegiate titles last year, will help Coach Bingham with the sprinters beginning next Tuesday.

C. F. SMITH SQUAD ROLLS BEST TOTAL

None of Teams Bowling, However, Threaten the Bottom of the 10 A. B. C. Leaders

TOLEDO, O., March 30 (Special)—The predicted 300 score to be rolled in the present American Bowling Congress tournament here still remains untouched. None of the teams bowling last night even threatened the bottom of the 10 leaders, which is now 2902.

The best total for the evening was 2769, rolled by the C. F. Smith team of Detroit. The five began well with a 972, the best single game of the night, then slumped to 929 and finished with a 868 score. Frank Smith's 580 topped the individual scores.

Only two other totals were made over 2700, Cable Plano, Detroit, getting 2749, with F. Smith carrying the team by a total of 677. Szmanski, Detroit, hit 2723, with W. Griffe leading with 630 for his three games.

Changes in the minor events standing were confined to two in the individual with Rochester Bowlers taking fourth and fifth places. N. Grauss was the first to break in among the leading 10 when he rolled 688 after a brilliant beginning of 255, second and third registering 633 and 518.

In the shift following Grauss taking fourth, W. Minisch started even more prepossessing with 265 totaling 689, which forced the former to a lower position. It was the second game that played havoc with Minisch's total for, after beginning with three strikes in a row, he slumped with two errors and finished at 189.

B. Egan of Saginaw, Mich., tied for eleventh place with 673 and the third high score of the day.

What is believed to be an A-B-C record was established by A. Hoff of Toledo, when he rolled 16 splits in his individual three games. Hoff began with six in his first, making the last one in the tenth frame, but an extra ball he earned from a strike. In his second game he added six more and closed his final with a row of four. Hoff's scores were 138, 138 and 157 for a total of 433.

Four scores grouped around 1210 were made over the 1200 mark in the two-man event. L. Long and P. Smith of Stirlingfield, Ohio, rolled the best series with 1211, both bowlers topping 600. Joseph Gilligan, the Rochester one-hole expert, again displayed only mediocre bowling with 568 in his doubles, but his partner, J. Sommermaters, brought the team to 1211. The latter's score was crippled somewhat by a third game of 185 but a splendid start gave him a total of 642. J. Pappas and E. Kohns of Detroit, tied this 1211 figure by bowling evenly around the 400 in their games.

TO TRAIN BRAZILIAN NAVY A leading New England athletic trainer and former Marine runner, Robert A. Fowler, has been appointed trainer of the Brazilian Navy, and will sail to assume his new duties on April 10. Fowler's athletic record is one of long standing. He came into prominence in 1907, when he finished second to Tom Longboat in the race which enabled the Onondaga Indian to set up a new Boston Athletic Association Marathon record.

CARDINALS WIN AGAIN PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—With three defeats marked up against them, the Philadelphia Americans, accompanied by their conquerors, the St. Louis Cardinals, went to Orange, Tex., today for the fourth game of the Inter-League series. As in the previous games, the Cardinals had one thing in mind, to win 10 to 2. At Leesburg, Fla., the Phillies were getting ready for the start of their trip north Friday morning. Yesterday at Orlando they added to their string of victories by defeating Orlando, Florida League champions, 7 to 0.

SCHOOLS

WE give the three R's due emphasis, as subject matter is not lost sight of in our modern method of free organization teaching.

Day school only, send for catalogue.

THE LIBERTA 233 WEST END AVE. NEW YORK Telephone Columbus 0381

TOME SCHOOL Port Deposit Maryland

This splendid school for boys is ideally situated on the Susquehanna River midway between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Individual Supervision. College Board Standards. 11 Athletics. Rate \$1000. "Tome prepares boys to stay in college"

SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE Catalogs of All Boys' or Girls' boarding schools in U. S. Expert advice and rates. (Also for Camps.) State kind wanted. Bureau maintained by AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION. No fees. Apply 1516 Masonic Temple, Chicago (phone Cen. 8648), or 1103 Times Bldg., N. Y. (phone Bryant 8886).

Washington, Conn. Litchfield County Box 143

Rock Gate Country Home and School for Young Children Summer and winter sessions. CHARLOTTE O'GIER CLARKE

CAMPS The success of Camp Newfound (for girls) has brought forth CAMP ROPHOA (for boys)

Both located on Lake Umbagog, Maine. Girls' Camp, Mrs. W. K. Horton, Ridgewood, N. J. Boys' Camp, George A. Stanley, Ridgewood, N. J.

SCHOOLS

The Principia

Established 1898

CO-EDUCATIONAL

Junior College Upper School Lower School

Room for a limited number of boarding pupils over twelve years of age.

Pamphlets sent on request.

Address: The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ANDERSON AND VOSHELL WIN

McAllister and Lang Defeated in National Indoor Singles—Doubles Matches

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 30.—The feature match today in the United States indoor tennis singles championship tournament on the courts of the seventh regiment armory is expected to be between F. T. Anderson, the present champion, and H. L. Bowman, New York A. C. star, in the fifth round of play. S. H. Voshell, a former champion, meets Dr. George King, Columbia, while in the lower half of the draw, F. T. Hunter, the former Cornell star, will face F. L. Kynaston, while G. C. Schaffer meets C. E. Unterberger.

In the singles yesterday Anderson defeated his club mate, Samuel R. McAllister, by scores of 6-3, 6-2. McAllister made good sets and accomplished considerable pace to his return, but he was no match for the champion when the latter served up. Voshell, who is in line to oppose Anderson in the semi-finals, defeated Jere Lang of Columbia by 6-1, 6-2. Lang is a clever player and he made a good stand against the noted left-hander at several points in the match. He handled Voshell's severe service well, getting it back successfully a surprising number of times and he also executed a number of dazzling passing shots; but Voshell was the steeper and keener volleyer and distinctly superior overhead and had the situation well under control at all times.

In the other half of the draw Hunter played two matches and won both easily. He eliminated Dupuy Greer in the third round, 6-3, 6-0, and then sent Stephen V. Brubans to defeat, 6-1, 6-1. Brubans was steady from the base line, but could not match Hunter for speed or variety of play.

Kynaston won from Morris S. Clark by scores, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4. Clark was first set, and had he done that, he would have won the match in straight sets. Clark was leading Kynaston, 5-3 in the game in the opener, and the points with Kynaston serving were 15-40. The Seventh Regiment Club man then made the mistake of becoming overcautious and betrayed himself into either hitting wildly or too gently, while Kynaston, on the other hand, took chances on shaving the lines. Kynaston's control kept pace with his daring and his accurate placing pulled him quickly out of danger. He then won the next two games and the set. Clark by fast driving and good control, evened the set count, playing excellent tennis all through the second session. He continued his good work in the rubber, but Kynaston played more aggressively at the net and steadily strong to the finish to win by 6-4.

In the doubles, Anderson and Voshell, favorites for the championship, won without difficulty from J. P. Nikonow and Earl C. Backe in the second round. Anderson played carelessly and landed many balls into the net, but the winners were never severely pressed enough to make extra painstaking necessary.

The best and closest of the doubles matches was won by Herbert L. Bowman and J. Harry Steinkamp from Ingó F. Hartmann and James D. Ewing, who on the preceding day eliminated Tilden and his young partner, Wiener. Bowman and Steinkamp won, 7-5, 6-8, 6-4, and these scores epitomize the strenuousness of the struggle accurately. Bowman played a stellar game for his team, while Hartmann was particularly steady on the other side. Bowman's play was cleverly directed block volleys turned many a stroke that seemed destined to score for the opposition into a winning shot for his own team. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR SINGLES—Third Round

Francis T. Hunter defeated Dupuy Greer, 6-3, 6-0.

Fourth Round

Frank T. Anderson defeated Samuel R. McAllister, 6-3, 6-2.

Herbert L. Bowman defeated R. M. Demott, 6-3, 6-0.

S. Howard Voshell defeated Jere Lang, 6-1, 6-2.

C. E. Unterberger defeated Reginald Tardiff, 6-4, 6-2.

G. Carlton Shaffer defeated Jack Linderman, 6-4, 6-2.

F. T. Hunter defeated Stephen V. Brubans, 6-1, 6-1.

Percy Kynaston defeated Morris Clark, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL INDOOR DOUBLES—First Round

J. P. Nikonow and Earl C. Backe defeated Jack Linderman and S. K. Berry, 6-4, 6-4.

Second Round

Francis T. Hunter and partner defeated Edgar T. Appleby and partner by default.

Frank T. Anderson and S. Howard Voshell defeated J. P. Nikonow and Earl C. Backe, 6-3, 6-3.

Third Round

C. E. Unterberger and Paul S. McHugh defeated F. T. Hunter and partner by default.

Herbert L. Bowman and J. Harry Steinkamp defeated Ingó F. Hartmann and James D. Ewing, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

CLEVELAND NAMES PITCHERS

CLEVELAND, March 30.—Coveleskie, Bagby, Uble, Sothorn, Mails, Morton and Keefe will form the regular pitching staff of the Cleveland Americans this summer, according to Dallas news dispatches. In addition one or two recruits might be carried. This will help the Indians, who are looking forward to a good season when their real schedule begins.

PRACTICE GAME SATURDAY

Members of the Boston Lacrosse Club, which is composed mostly of Harvard graduates, will get together Saturday to play the Harvard University team in a practice game. This will help the Harvard squad a great deal as the Crimson is made up of nearly all new material. It is the first game of the year for the Boston Club, who are looking forward to a good season when their real schedule begins.

BEST GYMNASTIC TALENT IN BIB INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET

Ten Colleges, Including Present Titleholder, Will Be Represented in the Annual Championships

Seventy-two athletes comprising the best gymnastic talent in college ranks today will compete in the annual intercollegiate gymnastic championships tomorrow at the Walker Memorial Gymnasium of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ten colleges, including the United States Naval Academy, which is the present titleholder, will be represented, and four of last year's intercollegiate winners will be seen defending their titles. This is the first time that a Navy team will be seen in action in Boston, as it was only last year that the Navy official lifted their ban and passed a ruling allowing their teams to take part each season in one meet away from Annapolis.

In the meet last year, held at Princeton, the navy gymnasts completely outclassed the other teams, winning with a total of 23 points and placing in every event but one. The University of Pennsylvania was second with 10, New York University came next with 9, Princeton and Harvard lost 5 to 49, and Technology 4 each, while Technology, the only local institution to score, gained 3 points. The University of Chicago trailed with 1 point won in the side horse.

With only three of those scoring for the Navy last year absent, and the appearance of several other middles who have exhibited championship form since that time, it is only natural to expect the Annapolis aggregation to make an impressive showing as last spring. Practically the entire Navy team of 11 veterans will make the trip, and if the results of dual meets this season is any sort of an indication every one of these ought to place.

"The Annapolis team went through four dual meets this year, winning all by overwhelming scores, and allowing only one first place to slip by them. Princeton, which made the best showing against them, lost 11 to 43. New York University trailed to 45, Princeton lost 5 to 49, and Technology went down with a 2-to-52 defeat. Capt. W. C. Cremer of New York University, for three consecutive years intercollegiate champion on the side horse, was the only man who won an event from the Middies this year.

Capt. T. A. Cory and former Capt. E. Pearson, joint holders of the horizontal bar championship, are the "big guns" of the navy attack. Pearson was one of the two men in last year's intercollegiate meet who succeeded in placing in more than one event. After tying with his teammate, Cory, for first place in the horizontal bar event, he placed second in the parallel bars and crowned the evening's work by taking the all-around championship. He is a performer of great ability and has placed in more than one event in every meet the cadets were engaged in, both this year and last.

Capt. J. C. L. Schradler, an all-around performer, but the parallels and horizontal are his specialties. C. O. Comp, whose tumbling this year has been the feature of all the Navy meets, stands as the most likely winner in this event. He placed third in the intercollegiate last year and all through this season he has shown speed, smoothness and skill very seldom equalled in college meets. The horizontal bar and tumbling events are sure to go to the middies, and the flying rings will probably go to G. E. Nold of the same team. His teammate, R. S. Hales, who won the event last year, is out of college this year and will be replaced by J. C. L. Schradler, who placed third in the event last year.

Although the University of Pennsylvania is entering a team of nine men, Capt. A. C. Gilmore looks to be the only probable winner. He won very handsily the clubs in the last intercollegiate and can be counted upon to repeat this year. S. Novomesky is likely to place in the tumbling, but the rest of the Penn entrants are pretty well shut out. In a triangular meet featuring Princeton, Dartmouth and Penn, the latter trailed with only 10 points while Princeton romped away with a 45-point victory. Dartmouth scarcely managed to nose out the Red and Blue winners by 11 points.

An analysis of dual meet performance stamps the Princeton aggregation as the most likely winner of second place. The Tigers have won all their dual engagements except the one with Annapolis and in this they gave the Navy gymnasts their hardest battle this year. Harvard was downed, 45 to 9. Yale, 35 to 19, and both Penn and Dartmouth were completely outclassed in a three-cornered affair in which Princeton won first and second place in every event but one. In the Navy meet Captain Tuttle won a close second in the rings; Nold barely winning from the Tiger leader. The work of both men was far above the average and was characterized as the best ring performance this season.

Last year's champions who will not be on hand to defend their titles are Hales of the Navy, who won the flying rings, and Samuel Silverman of the same team, who took the parallels. Hales graduated, while Silverman is in condition to compete. The parallel bars event seems a toss-up between Schmoor of New York University, who placed a closed second to Silverman last year, and Pearson, the all-around Navy champion, if he decides actually to compete in this event.

Although New York University has but only one entered, Captain Cremer and Schmoor, these two men are capable of winning, single-handed, second place for their team, in spite of the all-around ability of the Princeton aggregation. The navy's position this year is even stronger than a year ago, so that a first and a second place may mean supremacy among the nine other colleges which will have to be satisfied with second place or worse. As in last year's meet, 10 points are more than likely to capture second honors and N. Y. U. has in Cremer and

Schmoor two men who are capable of accomplishing this.

Thus with Gilmore of Pennsylvania, Cremer and Schmoor of N. Y. U. as the only contenders for first places outside the Navy team, the rest of the colleges will have to be satisfied with second and third places to keep in the scoring column. It is more than likely that Annapolis will capture the majority of second places, judging from the performance of the Middies all through the season. This will leave very few points to be divided up among the rest of the aspirants for intercollegiate honors.

Dartmouth, Harvard and Technology are the three local teams entered, but with no outstanding stars in their ranks it is doubtful if they will be able to take even a single third place. Of the three, Tech seems the strongest although the Engineers have had but two dual meets and no marked ability has been shown. Tech beat Harvard 36 to 18, early in the season, while Harvard was beaten later by Dartmouth, 25 to 30. The Engineers did not meet Dartmouth but if the comparative Harvard scores are to be taken as a fair indication Tech seems to be the only team capable to lend any local color to the meet.

The Harvard gymnasts went through four meets and as many reverses this season, so that a Crimson score will be a surprise to even the most sanguine Harvard supporters. Harvard has a good performer in Capt. M. H. Bailey, Jr., who performs in both the horizontal and parallel bars creditably, but the competition in both of these events will be a little too fast for the Crimson leader. Capt. M. S. Beggs, Jr., of the Dartmouth team won the parallel bars from both the Princeton and Penn entrants in the triangular affair between these institutions, and may pick up a place in this event. The victory against Harvard was the only performance the Crimson gymnasts showed in the event, which makes it seem improbable that any scoring in tomorrow's meet can result from the Harvard collegians.

Yale beat Harvard, 34 to 19, and Dartmouth 29 to 25. Capt. G. C. Kellogg and Wallace Estill have been consistent point scorers this season and in good form may succeed in placing Yale on the scoring column. However, both men perform in the parallel and horizontal bars, where the competition is going to be too hard for ordinary performers. Haverford has entered only two men, Capt. W. B. Heilman and N. S. Arrowsmith. Heilman placed third in the club swinging in last year's intercollegiate and is counted upon to win a place. N. S. Arrowsmith is a ring performer of more than mediocre ability and may also help along with a point or two.

C. C. Summerlin is the only representative of the Rutgers college gym team being entered in the club swinging. This event will be abolished with this meet and another substituted in its place. The officers of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Gymnasts of America will meet tomorrow afternoon to decide what will be substituted in the place of clubs. It is more than probable that rope climbing for speed will be introduced although there are many favoring team calisthenics.

The judges of the meet will be the following: Dr. C. L. Schradler, superintendent of State physical education, Boston; Dr. H. B. Stikel, Waltham; Dr. H. C. Swan, Trinity College; Dr. E. Browning, Brown University; Charles Eberhard, Boston Athletic Association; Charles Cameron, Municipal Gymnasium, Brookline; O. L. Heber, Boston Y. M. C. U.; Dr. P. R. Carpenter, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and Raymond Ertel, Belmont High School. The final entry list follows:

AWARD LETTERS TO CORNELL ATHLETES

ITHACA, N. Y., March 29.—Twenty letters have been awarded by the Cornell University Athletic Council to members of the varsity basketball, wrestling and hockey squads. The wrestling letters were in honor of the winning of the intercollegiate championship. On the recommendation of Coach J. F. Mookley four track letters were awarded. The awards are as follows:

Track—H. D. Tobey, Richard Stevens, 2d; A. A. Deppel, E. B. Kirby, L. C. Hanson, H. A. Roberts, W. J. Wright, W. D. Wright, R. A. Yau, Hockey—S. G. Wright, T. D. Finn Jr., C. D. Davidson, G. H. Thornton.

MORE ENTRIES FOR MARATHON
VINSON E. Kelley, who is walking from Florida to Boston, has entered the twenty-sixth annual Ashland-to-Boston Marathon run. W. F. MacIntyre, New York, Me. E. Tedham, New York, H. Stanton, St. Phillips Athletic Club and Harry Spies, Morningside A. C. who finished thirteenth in the 1919 Marathon, have also sent their entries to Manager T. F. Kanaly of the Boston Athletic Association.

DAWSON SUCCEEDS LUEHRING

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—Fred T. Dawson, head football coach, acting director since the resignation of Fred W. Luehring, has been appointed director of athletics at the University of Nebraska. Dawson came here from the Princeton University coaching staff. He will assume the positions of dean of men, general athletics director and head football coach.

NAVY OPENS WITH VICTORY.

ANAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—The United States Naval Academy defeated Bowdoin College baseball team on Farragut Field today, 10 to 5, in the opening game of the season for these teams.

JACOB SCHAEFER DEFENDS TITLE

Likely to Be Called Upon to Defend It Again Within 30 Days With Cochran

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 30.—Having successfully defended the world's championship in 18.2 ballkine billiards from the attack of W. F. Hoppe, former champion, Jacob Schaefer will, in all likelihood, be called upon to defend it again within 30 days, with Welker Cochran of San Francisco the challenger.

Though Schaefer defeated Hoppe 1500 to 1468 in the three-day match that ended here last night, he has yet to prove definite superiority over the man who reigned in the kingdom of ballkine for 16 years. Hoppe is no longer supreme, but it cannot be said that there is any man better. Both men deserved to win the match, which struck a thrilling climax last night with only 32 points between the winner and loser.

All-round mastery of the game was again shown by Schaefer in the final block. His game, when changed from open play to half open and half close in the second block, changed again last night and he played the rest of the game almost exclusively. The close quarters got him into many difficulties and called for no less than 25 masse shots. He also recorded eight banks.

Hoppe, on the other hand, whether from chagrin or from the breaks of the game, leaned toward open play in the early innings. Even when he did get back to his characteristic nursing style, his play was well varied with table-length and three-cushion shots. He got into fewer tight places than the champion and used only 14 masse shots. He banked nine times.

With the balls grouped at the head of the table close enough to be covered by the spread of a hand, Schaefer opened the night's play with close cushion work to 14 points, when he took his first table length shot. His cue worked splendidly for the delicate touches. A tough end rail ball put out of hand until he missed a three-cushion at 59. Added to his unfinished run of 58 Tuesday, this gave him a total for the inning of 117.

Hoppe found a set-up, but the balls rolled for the open and he missed a cushion shot. Hoppe missed his next chance, but got 44 on the following turn before Schaefer counted again. With the tally 1328 to 1245 against him, Schaefer broke his string of ciphers and ran 213, the high run of the night, taking the lead, 1458 to 1412. He went out with 29, 3 and 10 while Hoppe scored 44 and 13. The final score follows:

Jacob Schaefer—59 107 2 22 20 3 28 4 0 0 213 29 10—600. Innings—15. Average—33-5-15. Grand total—1500. Innings—31. Grand average—48-12-31. High run—213.

W. F. Hoppe—6 3 1 18 6 0 3 1 11 0 44 44 12—516. Innings—14. Average—32-12-14. Grand total—1468. Innings—26. Grand average—48-28-30. High run—260.

Referee—J. H. Lewis.

DOMINION BANK LEADS

TORONTO, March 29 (Special).—The Dominion Bank, which led in the first of the four-game series, led in the final series of two games with the Bank of Montreal for the Canadian Bankers hockey championship and the Robert Cup. The bank won when they defeated the victors by 9 goals to 5 in a fair exhibition of hockey. The losers, who were outwitted by the locals, produced some persistent back checking and held the opposition as their condition lasted, but the continual bumping slowed them up and in the second and third periods the winners overcame their lead and drew away to a four-goal lead for Friday night's game, which will close the local hockey season. Burch, Rodden and Conacher were the top scorers for the Dominion, while Magree and Magee were the stars for Montreal. The score by periods was 2 to 1 for Montreal, 5 to 3 for Dominion and 9 to 5.

PHILAN TO COACH AT PURDUE

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 29 (Special).—James Phelan, former University of Notre Dame football star, and at the present time head football coach at the University of Missouri, today signed a contract with Director A. Kellogg of Purdue as football coach. It is understood that the contract extends for a number of years. In making the announcement, Director Kellogg states that spring training practice at Missouri would be concluded on April 9, and that Phelan would leave immediately for Lafayette, Pa. to take charge of the spring practice at the Old Gold and Black institution. It is expected that 150 candidates will answer the call for spring football work, which will be issued upon Phelan's arrival here. He is recognized as one of the most successful young coaches in the country.

BROWN ELECTS CAPTAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29.—T. E. Dustin, '23, was today elected captain of the Brown University wrestling team for the season of 1923. Dustin is declared to be the New England intercollegiate 135-pound titleholder and has lost but one bout in the past two seasons.

PENN WINS FIRST GAME

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The University of Pennsylvania opened the local college baseball season today by defeating the Philadelphia College of Dentistry, 10 to 1.

ILLINOIS SWIMMERS Make New Records

NEW YORK, March 30 (Special).—Led by the youthful John Weissmuller, whose record-breaking achievements during the past year have placed him in a class by himself as one of the outstanding swimmers of all time, the Illinois Athletic Club team last night established three new world's swimming marks here.

Competing against the New York Athletic Club and the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn in the National A. A. U. championship 400-yard relay event at the New York A. C. pool, the Tri-Color swimmers negotiated the distance in 4m. 43.3-ss., shattering the former mark made by Yale University's collegiate team by 41.5-ss., and finishing more than 20 feet ahead of the Mercury Foot team.

Continuing after the 500-yard record and the 600-yard mark held by the Eli mermen, the Illinois A. C. completed the additional 100 yards in the time of 4m. 41.4-ss., cutting 4.3-ss. off the old record and completing the 600 yards in 5m. 39.3-ss., clipping .6s. off the former mark.

Featuring the performance of the Tri-Color team, which was composed of a galaxy of former Olympic, intercollegiate and junior record-holders, who swam in fourth position on the Chicago team. The champion, who now possesses some 15 records, six of them world's marks, made during the recent season, traveled his 100 yards in 52.3-ss., 3-ss., faster than the world's record for the distance held by himself. The performance of the young Chicagoan was made all the more remarkable by the fact that he was forced to swim in water that was badly churned by the preceding swimmers. The summaries:

ILLINI CAPTAIN LEADING SCORER

C. R. Carney Tops List in Western Conference Basketball Championship Standing

CHICAGO, March 25 (Special).—C. R. Carney '22, captain of the University of Illinois five, was the leading scorer in the Intercollegiate Conference basketball race of 1921-22 with a total of 173 points. He made 48 goals from the floor and 77 from the foul line according to unofficial figures for the entire season. His total of 77 goals from the foul line was the best made by any player in the league and his 48 floor goals was also the record. Last year Carney was twenty-ninth in the list.

Runner-up honors went to W. A. Taylor '22 of Wisconsin with 41 goals from the floor and 61 from the foul line for a total of 143 points. Last year Taylor was third on the list. W. G. Miller '23 of Michigan was third with 34 floor goals and 71 from the foul line for 129 points.

Two other players scored 100 or more points during the season. They were Capt. F. J. Shimek '22 of Iowa with 133 points and C. E. Ely '23 of Michigan. Michigan was the only college which placed more than one man among the first seven. The full list follows:

Player	Goals	Fir. L.	Fir. Pts.
C. R. Carney, Illinois	48	77	173
W. A. Taylor, Wisconsin	41	61	143
W. G. Miller, Michigan	34	71	129
F. J. Shimek, Iowa	38	57	123
C. E. Ely, Michigan	39	23	101
R. L. Dudley, Ohio State	40	15	95
H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern	31	21	82
B. G. Guilford, Purdue	37	12	89
A. F. Greenspan, Ohio State	12	62	86
C. W. McGuire, Chicago	9	61	79
H. C. Severinsen, Minnesota	20	37	77
D. S. White, Minnesota	16	30	62
R. E. Burgett, Iowa	29	1	59
G. B. Coffey, Indiana	21	15	57
C. F. Cossar, Wisconsin	27	2	56
M. Hanson, Minnesota	27	5	54
Campbell, Dickinson, Chicago	27	0	54
R. T. Halladay, Chicago	24	5	53
H. H. Blair, Ohio State	25	0	50
W. E. Taylor, Minnesota	12	22	48
C. D. Saunders, Northwestern	24	4	48
Harold Sanford, Indiana	8	31	47
L. M. Stillwell, Illinois	23	0	46
J. E. Johnson, Indiana	22	0	46
J. E. Patterson, Northwestern	12	19	44
M. A. Romney, Chicago	21	0	42
D. V. Holversdam, Purdue	10	19	39
E. H. Henders, Minnesota	10	0	28
H. C. Severinsen, Purdue	19	0	28
A. B. Masters, Purdue	18	0	26
D. N. Gibson, Wisconsin	18	0	26
H. C. Potter, Illinois	17	0	24
J. E. Sals, Illinois	17	0	24
G. H. Kipke, Michigan	14	0	28
Paul Baird, Ohio State	9	4	22
Wilfred Bahr, Indiana	11	0	22
W. E. Taylor, Northwestern	8	1	18
R. F. Poplin, Illinois	9	4	22
R. F. Williams, Wisconsin	11	0	22
W. W. Crowe, Indiana	7	4	18
L. W. Walquist, Illinois	5	12	18
L. R. Gage, Wisconsin	8	0	16
J. N. Doyle, Minnesota	7	1	15
A. A. Devine, Iowa	6	0	12
W. B. Rea, Michigan	4	0	8
H. B. Tabor, Illinois	5	0	10
H. B. Yardley, Chicago	5	0	10
W. E. Collins, Illinois	4	0	8
E. H. Henders, Northwestern	4	0	8
E. G. Thomas, Indiana	4	0	8
R. D. Hauss, Indiana	4	0	8
R. E. Reardon, Michigan	3	0	6
G. W. Palmer, Northwestern	3	0	6
Wayland Hicks, Iowa	2	0	4
G. K. Tebel, Wisconsin	3	0	6
V. W. Swanson, Minnesota	3	0	6
Norman Franzon, Northwestern	3	0	6
F. J. Storer, Indiana	2	0	4
P. H. Davis, Ohio State	2	0	4
D. E. Young, Ohio State	2	0	4
H. H. Goff, Illinois	3	0	6
F. J. Storer, Indiana	2	0	4
J. B. Hurlbert, Chicago	2	0	4
E. F. Frohwein, Iowa	2	0	4
G. F. Voltmer, Iowa	2	0	4
C. H. Heiser, Purdue	1	0	2
C. S. Olson, Minnesota	1	0	2
M. B. Birks, Michigan	2	0	4
C. R. Berglund, Minnesota	2	0	4
D. B. Calhoun, Northwestern	2	0	4
F. D. Cappon, Michigan	1	0	2
L. M. Busby, Indiana	1	0	2
W. H. Rea, Indiana	1	0	2
W. C. Heiser, Purdue	1	0	2
R. B. Stahr, Chicago	1	0	2
F. F. Miller, Purdue	1	0	2
L. T. Pence, Ohio State	1	0	2
R. B. McGovney, Iowa	1	0	

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Selection of Materials

THE American woman of today is realizing, more than ever before, the need for the wiser expenditure of the family income. The constant change in fashion and the unceasing demand for a greater variety in materials and clothes has resulted in the imitation of good materials and in the production of inexpensive materials. Prices at one time gave us some indication as to the quality of a fabric or garment. Prices, at the present time, do not designate the value or merits of a material, because each season we find new fabrics of poor wearing qualities and bad designs appearing upon the market and selling at an unreasonable price. This is due to the fact that the materials are new and faddish.

How are we, as spenders of the family income, going to combat these conditions? We must give more thought and study to the selection of materials. The woman who is considering this problem seriously today does not hesitate to test out a sample of the material, before purchasing, when she is uncertain as to its wearing qualities.

No doubt it can be said that some shops refuse to give samples. We are largely to blame for this condition. In the past we have been great "lookers," but small buyers. In my experience, I have found that merchants, as a class, are willing to give samples when they learn that we really wish them for a legitimate purpose. As evidence of this spirit of cooperation, some of the more progressive stores make their clerks more useful to the public by giving them specific instructions on the testing of materials. Not only are the merchants doing this, but, in a few instances, they are employing the services of a textile expert. The fact that so few merchants are as yet employing this kind of skilled labor still demands that the woman exercise her judgment in making purchases.

Intelligent Selection of Material

If a woman is to become efficient in the selection of material, she must become intelligent upon the following points: She must know, first, something about the "look" and "feel" of the four leading textile fibers: cotton, linen, silk and wool; second, the standard materials made from these fibers, their width and price per yard, and the firms producing the most reliable goods; third, the effect of the weave-construction of a fabric upon its wearing quality; fourth, the methods by which materials are cheapened; and fifth, the simple methods of testing.

Each textile fiber has its special characteristics. It may be elastic, soft, harsh, firm, smooth, wiry or cold to the touch. It may "look" dull or lustrous. In examining a material, the fabric should be raveled and the yarn examined. Cotton feels soft and inelastic; linen is inelastic, but it has a cool, leathery feel; silk is elastic and smooth while wool is elastic and wiry. The cotton fiber is short, dull, and soft in appearance; linen is long and has a luster; silk has the longest fiber and the highest luster, while the wool fiber is rather short and curly.

The "Feel" of a Fabric

While the "look" and "feel" of a fiber gives us one method of judging a material, it cannot be wholly relied upon. In the manufacturing process today, it is possible to give an inferior fabric a good "feel" and appearance. If a woman has no reliable information in the selection of materials, it is better for her to purchase standard materials. We are all familiar with these. In cotton we have the cambrics, chambrays and ginghams; in linen the huckabacks and crashes; in silk the crêpes de Chine, satins, and taffetas; in wool the serges, tricotines and

broadoths. In reference to these materials, we know about how wide they come, the price we have to pay per yard, and we have some idea of the service they will give. Besides buying these standard materials, we should buy goods manufactured from reliable firms. Often we hear at the counter customers asking for Berkeley or Lonsdale cambric, Skinner's satin or taffeta. Why do we hear this? Because the consumer knows it will give good service for the money expended.

As to the Weave Construction

If we are to be intelligent buyers, we must know the effect the weave-construction has upon the wearing quality of a fabric. A material, to give good service, must be firm and closely woven. If the weave is not firm, the material will push up in washing; it will catch on rough surfaces and, when the material is made up into a garment, it will pull at the seams. Fabrics with long floats or with fine clippings felted in, with dots woven in, but not tied, will not give, as a rule, satisfactory results.

Materials are cheapened in the following ways: first, by using a low grade fiber; second, by substituting one fiber for another; third, by increasing its weight with something which the fiber or fabric will absorb or hold in its meshes; fourth, by imitating in a cheap fabric the characteristics of a better grade of material through the weave or finish.

To determine the content and value of materials, women should use the simple tests which can be carried on in the home. A good way to test the endurance of any material is to take the material between the thumb and fingers, and then pull the material straight out, first the warp way, then the filling way. If it tears or frays, it shows lack of strength.

The Strength of the Warp

To find the strength of the warp and filling thread, it is well to ravel out the cloth both ways. The breaking strength should be tried and the relation in size and strength of the warp and wool should be compared. A very fine weak warp will easily be broken, if a heavy wool is inserted across it. Fabric made from hard-twisted yarns wears better than those made from loosely twisted yarns.

Animal and vegetable fibers may be tested by burning, since the rapidity of combustion, the residue, and the odor differ greatly. The vegetable fibers, cotton and linen, burn quickly, have an odor of burnt wood and leave a white or grayish ash. The animal fibers, silk and wool, burn slowly, go out quickly, have the disagreeable odor of burnt hair, and leave a black, gummy char.



A Fountain Designed by Elizabeth Sturtevant Theobald

How to Make a Lawn

AS SOON as the calendar spring is here, and in sheltered places one can see that the grass is really growing, the question of the garden, and, at first, the lawn is before one. There are only two ways to make a lawn. One way is to use well-established sod as a starter, and the other is to sow seed.

I believe, unless work is expertly done, that a better lawn can be made by sowing seed than by sodding. Sodding makes a poor and uneven lawn, and, if rough at the beginning, is almost impossible to smooth it afterward.

Of course, you do not have an immediate effect with a sowed lawn, but 10 weeks does not seem long to wait, taking into consideration also the economy of the method. I would advise every one to sow seed, except where only a small space is to be covered. In the spring you can have a small grass plot well sodded for very little, which may be preferable to waiting for grass seed to germinate, and grow.

Never purchase a seedman's mixture, but use a combination of eight parts by weight of white clover and two parts by weight of Kentucky blue grass. This is recognized by landscape architects as the best combination of seed for lawn making.

Always select a day that is cloudy and a day when there is little wind to sow grass seed. Should the day be windy, you will notice when the grass comes up that there are thick and thin places. This condition is always the result of wind. Go over the plot to be seeded three times, once walking back and forth from north to south, until you have covered the entire plot. Then from east to west sowing as you go. Last, cover the area diagonally. This method will result in an even distribution of seeds.

As to Four-Flower Borders and Beds Just as early in the spring as you are sure that the frost is out of the

ground is the time to dig your flower beds and borders, and as what is worth going at all is worth doing well, you should give them all the time that they require.

Many persons fail to get good results because of improper preparation of the soil or because of choosing a poor location for their bed. One cannot be too careful in the location of a flower bed. Never attempt to grow flowering plants in a place where they cannot have the necessary sun.

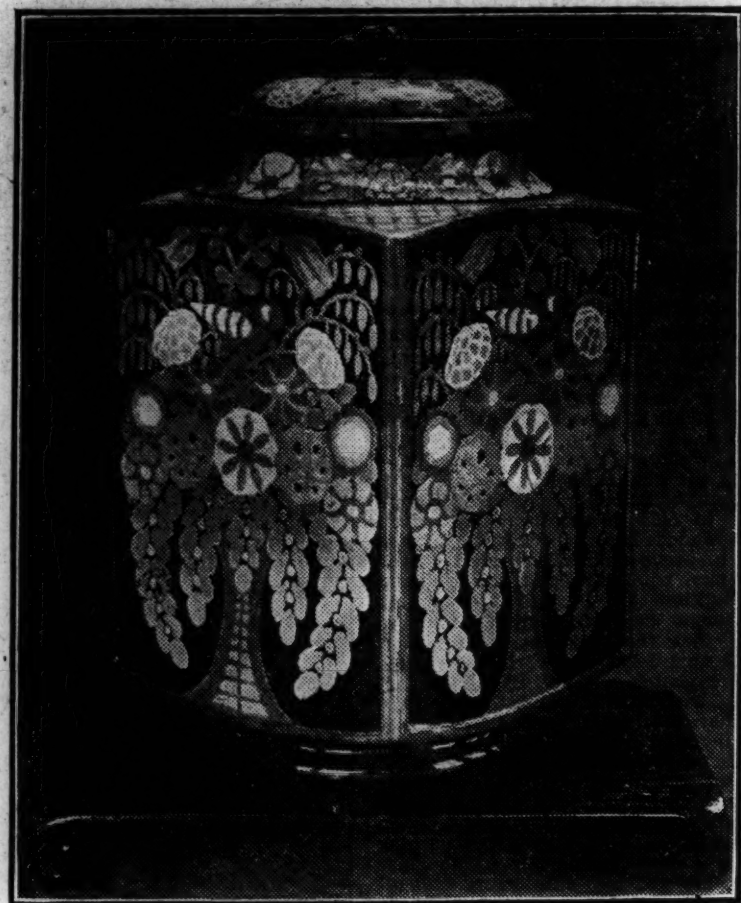
Do not plant in shade or near large trees, as the plants will be sure to grow tall and straggling and in a few weeks to fall over in search of sunlight. It is well always to renew a large part of the earth in your borders every year, by taking enough of the old soil, say to an inch below the level of the grass, and replacing it with good loam from the garden or compost pile. If you have it at hand it will prove beneficial to add some well-rotted manure to your soil.

Mounds Unnecessary

In making either borders or beds never mound them. It is neither in good taste nor is it necessary.

Before you plant your flowers always pulverize the soil. If it is so poorly dug that you find it necessary to use a trowel, dig it over again before planting. Plants will never thrive in hard ground. If your beds have been dug for some time and have become settled, dig again and loosen the soil thoroughly just before planting. You will plant more easily and your plants will grow better for this extra amount of time devoted to their care. When planting, water each plant before setting it in the ground; this is a better method than watering the soil after the plants are in place.

Do not be alarmed if your plants wilt a little for a few days after planting; they are apt to do this when first taken from the house to the open air. They will soon become acclimated and start to grow.



A Pottery Jar, Designed by Mrs. Dorothea Warren O'Hara

An Artist in Ceramics

MRS. DOROTHEA WARREN O'HARA, maker of the vase in our illustration, is one of the world's best-known workers in ceramics.

Most of her art education was received in European schools, the greater part of her time being spent in Debschitz's school in Munich and in the Royal College of Art in London. She had, also, special courses of work in other schools and private tutorage in design in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, under Louis F. Day.

Mrs. O'Hara received, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the highest award for enameling on pottery, and at this exposition the Japanese Government purchased two of her vases for a museum in Tokyo. The National Art Club has given her a life membership in recognition of her work. In her home in Darien, Conn., she has just built a new pottery in an old barn. A large stone chimney has been put up for the kiln, the light

ways tried to direct my art into other channels, but there is an irresistible force—it may be the fascination of uncertainty—which keeps me at my chosen occupation. The thrill of ecstasy, upon opening the kiln and finding a perfect piece of enamel with a liquid, transparent quality quite unlike anything else in the world, spurs one in joy of greater achievement and, fortunately, permits the potter entirely to forget the trials, griefs and struggles which usually constitute the drama of the potter's life; for all pottery must be surrendered to the purifying elements of fire, during which a myriad changes occur." She adds: "I have worked hard, whatever I have accomplished has been done because I kept at it."

A Good Way to Clean Silverware

A jeweler recommends the following method of cleaning tarnished silver, because it is simple and does not injure the silverware: Pour a quart of hot water into an enameled pan, and add a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, a tablespoonful of salt, and a piece of zinc. In this bath place the article to be cleaned, and make sure that it touches the zinc. The discoloration will disappear as if by magic.

Contact between the silver and the zinc in the salt-and-soda solution creates an electric current. That releases hydrogen from the solution, which appears in tiny bubbles on the surface of the silver. The hydrogen combines with the sulphur in the sulphide, to which the discoloration on the silver is due; and, therefore, causes the discoloration to vanish at once, although the silver itself remains untouched. Oxidized silver cannot safely be cleaned in this manner, for the oxidation will be removed together with the discoloration. Gold-lined articles should not be cleaned in this solution.

After using this method of cleaning silver, rinse the zinc in clear water. The surface of it becomes corroded by the solution, and the corrosion weakens the electrical current. If you use an aluminum pan to hold the solution, no zinc is necessary—the aluminum takes the place of zinc, but in time the aluminum, too, will be affected and must be cleaned. A piece of aluminum can be used in the enameled pan instead of zinc.

The remedy for the corrosion of the zinc is this: Keep in a glass-stoppered bottle some dilute sulphuric acid, diluted with four or five times as much water. When you have finished cleaning the silver, wipe off the zinc with a rag wet in the diluted acid, and then rinse the zinc.

Pictures and the Home Decorator

NO ONE likes to be accused of lacking in a taste for good pictures; and yet to judge from the prints that are hung upon the walls of the average home, many of us must be open to the criticism. The trouble is that to many anything framed in wood is a picture and worth hanging to cover wall space, whereas the bits of beauty which we introduce into our homes in dimensions of inches and feet should have a far different purpose from merely covering wallpaper. They should not only express the good taste of the maker of the home, but they should add beauty by bringing representations of the masters of art into harmony with the rest of the furnishings.

More and more are professionals and some amateurs in home decorating recognizing the picture as a great help in putting the finishing touches to the room. The art shops testify to the freer use of color in prints and frames. Often a room can be built around a single picture. But, for the average homemaker, such a procedure sounds fanciful and impossible. There are a few rules, however, which should help the younger woman, the bride who is laying the foundations of her home

to choose her pictures not only to express her own tastes and preference but to fill their role as accessories in her decorative scheme.

Variety of Subjects

Beware of monotony in the shape and kind of pictures. Before you realize it you may be misled by your preference for certain subjects to have all landscapes, for instance, or all portraits, or all topical or "story" pictures. Suppress your tastes in one direction enough to have variety of subject, one good portrait study, an historical incident, a still life, a good landscape and so on. Beware of having all photographs, all reproductions of oils, or all etchings. Vary the method of reproduction as well as the subject. And then vary the size and shape.

It is queer how a certain dainty type of woman will like a lot of small prints. Every little corner will have its postcard-size picture framed in gilt or mahogany. She is afraid to hang the massive picture, or perhaps it does not occur to her. Now every room, unless it be very, very small, requires one rather large picture for balance. And because it is so large it should be exceptionally well chosen.

It will break one long wall space, top a large piece of furniture, or go over a mantle. It should be more or less dignified and impressive. Especially is this true of the living room and the fireplace. This is the place for the old family ancestor, reproductions of old masters, and newer things. In the bedroom the large picture is not so necessary. In the dining room it has a certain use, of which more later.

No Monotony of Shape

See that you have some square pictures, some panels, some oblong ones, and to vary your scheme even more one of the round frames or the octagonal and hexagonal frames that the up-to-date art shops are showing for certain subjects. Then there are those new plaques, where the print is made right on a wood panel and the panel itself carved and decorated in antique gold. They are more or less formal and add a pleasing variety to the picture scope of a living or bedroom.

In the frames of the pictures as well as in the prints themselves one can get those small color touches, those highlights that add so much character to a room. Put the brilliant study like one of the Dutch women by Murillo or a Maxfield Parrish print on the dark wall or in the dim corner. Bring the sober little etchings out into the light. Seek variety in your frames, some in the fine antique gold touched with color, some in the brilliant colored enamels, some in the standby mahogany with the gold beading.

Suit your picture to your wall space, and don't crowd. Rather hang your extra pictures in a closet or attic than crowd them on your walls. If you have too many put some away and change them during the next housecleaning, as the Japanese do. Be sure you hang a picture exactly in the middle, if it is intended for the middle of a wall, and do be sure they are straight.

As to Kinds of Pictures

And now as to the kind of pictures for various rooms. In the living room almost anything is permissible except a row of family photographs. These are in much better taste in the bedroom. Unless the living room tends to the light and dainty, decorative French prints, etc., are better left for the bedroom. Occasionally one can use a pair of decorative panels effectively on each side of a console table, French door, or some other formal treatment. In the dining room it is far better to have no pictures than the wrong ones. Many decorators say none at all. But right now there is a vogue for the old-time flower panels done in oil and framed in heavy antique gilt for hanging over the buffet or fireplace. There are some charming reproductions of these in brighter prints and framed octagonally or in panels or oblong ovals that might be in better taste in the small modern dining room.

Lamp Shade Novelties

BIRDS are evidently favorites with the best lamp shade designers this year. One device takes the form of a lovely silken bird with outspread wings. The lights are concealed in the body of the gorgeous creature, and it holds a second square silken lamp in its beak with another light within. Perhaps the most beautiful of all the novel lamp shades is a globular one of water-colored silk. Goldfish painted upon it introduce the finishing touch.

Then there are one hundred and one designs of more orthodox character which will interest women. Just now the semi-spherical shape, quartered like an orange, is having a great vogue. One such lamp shade of stretched silk, shaded from palest lemon color to apricot, has ribs, at each division, of black velvet, and a heavy fringe of large drops of semi-transparent composition shaded from lemon to apricot.

The Use of Fruit Designs

Many new lamp shades are painted with fruit designs, which might have been taken from beautiful Worcester plates. Downy peaches, apricots and purple plums are the favorites. Flower paintings are apparently less popular, for they are little in evidence. One exception is a small hanging lamp shade, oblong in shape, of black silk, painted with delicate sprays of lavender-colored wisteria. A charming design in the form of a black lamp shade for a standard lamp is pagoda-shaped, with gold lacquer pictures upon it, and golden bells at its corners. Hardly any lamp shade lacks some form of pendants, from crystal beads to strings of wooden ones painted in different colors, and the many beautiful and translucent composition drops. The cut crystals used to decorate chandeliers and vases in the last century are sometimes sparingly used in combination with modern designs. Thus an inverted lamp shade of silk has pendants of cut crystals at four rather prominent corners.

The great vogue for fruit designs will give many ideas to the woman who likes to make simple lamp shades herself, or who wishes to curtail furnishing expenditure for the winter. Most effective lamp shades can always be quickly made when the electric bulb is already provided with an ordinary white or green opal shade. A straight piece of thin material (white Japanese silk is excellent for the purpose), about eight inches deep by 30 inches wide, will make the simplest form. Hem one edge, join it into a circle, and run a draw cotton at the top. Pull it up round the opal shade, pull the draw cotton tight, and tie it. To elaborate this shade you may weigh the hem edge with black beads,

tiny colored wooden ones, or even a fancy stitching. Upon white Japanese silk shades of this simple type, fruit shapes cut out in pieces of purple, orange, or red silk may be appliquéd on, and will provide an excellent effect. Another simple lamp shade was adorned by an amateur with three large black butterflies stitched upon deep orange silk.

Shades of French Voile

Good effects can also be obtained by the use of French voile, patterned or embroidered with some striking design. A scrap of yellow voile with little figures upon it composed an attractive shade. It was lined with thin Japanese silk and weighted with tiny black beads. Some women like to gauge a frill to meet the rim of the opal, a little matter which hardly requires much added skill in needlework.

Even more simple are handkerchief shades to temper the electric light. A colored or white silk handkerchief, with a hole cut in the center is easily slipped over the opal shade, which is, of course, first unscrewed. Four big, round, wooden beads may be attached, one at each corner. These beads are to be bought in the art needlework shops, and many quaint shapes and colors are available. Bell-shaped with bizarre stripes of yellow, black and orange are pretty.

Cleanliness and Comfort

Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Once used we are sure no housekeeper would be without them. Not a luxury but a necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know the gold by first-class department stores.

EXCELSIOR QUILTING CO.
15 Light Street, New York, N. Y.

Are You Interested in Linens?

If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1796.

T. D. WHITNEY
COMPANY
37-39 Temple Place,
25-31 West Street,
BOSTON



An Architect, A Painter and A Sculptress Joined in Designing This Exquisite Lamp

The lines, proportions and coloring of most of the lamps you see in these days of commercialism are the work of designing departments of large factories. They are the fruits of a deep knowledge of what makes a "popular seller." But some people, the Decorative Arts League committee felt sure, would like a lamp designed purely with an eye to good taste, a lamp of artistic proportions and harmonious tones, a lamp embodying grace, symmetry and beauty rather than the long experience of the "salesman-designer" of what seems most in demand in retail stores.

Hence this exquisite little lamp you see pictured—"Aurora"—nothing and certain no obligation of any kind. It simply means that your name is registered on the League's books as one interested in things of real beauty and art for home decoration, so that as Artists who work with the League create new ideas they can be offered to you direct without dependence on dealers.

A Labor of Love

For the delicate work of designing a lamp that should be a real work of art instead of a mere unit in the factory's production, and yet should be a practical and useful article of home-furnishing, the League enlisted the enthusiastic cooperation of a group of talented artists—one a famous architect, one a painter, one a sculptress, and one a brilliant sculptress, a student of the great Rodin in Paris.

They caught the spirit of the League's idea and the designing of a lamp that would raise the artistic standards of home-lighting became to them a true labor of love. Model after model was made, studied and abandoned, until at last a design emerged with which not one of the three could find a fault.

Every Detail Perfect

One style of ornamentation after another was tried out, only to yield in the end to the perfect simplicity of the classic Greek lines. Even such a small detail as the exact contour of the base was worked over and over again until it should blend in one continuous "stream" with the lines of the slender shaft. The graceful curves of the shaft itself, simple as they seem in the finished model, were the results of dozens of trials. The shape, the exact size, and the soft coloring of the shade were the product of many experiments.

The result is a masterpiece of Greek simplicity and balance. Not a thing could be added or taken away without marring the general effect—not the sixty-fourth of an inch difference in any moulding or curve but would be harmful. And yet with all the attention to artistic effect the practical knowledge of an experienced interior decorator has kept "Aurora" in perfect harmony with the actual requirements of the home. It blends with any style of furnishing, it adapts itself to boudoir or foyer-hall, to library or living room. And wherever you place it "Aurora" will add taste and refinement besides furnishing, with its tiltable shade, a thoroughly practical and mellow light wherever required.



"AURORA" \$3.50

coupon is for your convenience. Decorative Arts League, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Decorative Arts League (175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

You may send me, at the member's special price, an "Aurora" Lamp, and I will pay the postman \$3.50 plus the postage, when delivered. If not satisfactory I can return the lamp within five days of receipt and you are to refund my money in full.

You may enter my name as a "Corresponding Member" of the Decorative Arts League, it being distinctly understood that such membership is to cost me nothing, either now or later, and is to entail no obligation of any kind. It simply registers me as one interested in hearing of really artistic new things for home decorations. (C.S.)

Signed
Address
City State

ITALY SEES 'BOSS' SYSTEM AT WORK

Rise of New Clerical Head
Keeps Signor Giolitti Out of
Coalition Cabinet

ROME, March 25 (Special Correspondence).—After the longest ministerial crisis known in the 74 years of Italian parliamentary history, a crisis which has involved the postponement of the Genoa conference till April, Italy at last has a Cabinet. After 24 days, during which Signor Bonomi, Giolitti, Orlando and De Nicola tried in vain to make a government, a comparative outsider, Luigi Facta, who had hitherto never occupied the first, or even the second place, but had been Minister of the Treasury and of Justice, succeeded.

The new Premier is a Piedmontese, like Signor Giolitti, and a devoted follower of that veteran parliamentarian. His Foreign Minister, Senator Schanzer, is well known in the United States, where he represented Italy at the Washington Conference. He had previously represented his country at the League of Nations and had been successively Signor Giolitti's private secretary, Minister of Posts and of the Treasury. Another faithful Giolittian, Signor Peano, is Minister of the Treasury. A fourth, Lewis Rosel, has taken the Ministry of Justice. It has been called "A Giolitti Cabinet without Giolitti."

None of its members sat in the last Cabinet, but six of them sat in previous cabinets. Of the remaining eight, several have been Undersecretaries. Prince Scialoja, Minister of War, is a man of charming manners and considerable experience of finance, as he showed at the League of Nations last September. He organized the Tzecho-Slovak legion, which assisted the Italians in the latter part of the recent war. Another faithful Giolittian, Signor Giolitti, is also a Sicilian noble, the Duke of Caserta, who was prominent during the Adriatic question as chairman of the pro-Dalmatian Society. From the party standpoint, the new Cabinet is a coalition, as is inevitable under the group system. No one expects it to last long, but it will presumably face the Genoa Conference, where the chairman of the Italian delegation, and therefore of the Conference, will be Signor Tittoni, the President of the Senate, who has been three times Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador in London and Paris, and lectured on Italy in the United States last year.

Rise of Don Sturzo
The prolongation of the recent crisis, which had begun to scandalize Italian public opinion, was largely due to the veto placed by Don Sturzo, the powerful organizer of the (Roman) Catholic Popular Party, upon the Premiership of Signor Giolitti. Don Sturzo is a clever Sicilian priest, who sprang into prominence in 1919, when, thanks to his organizing talents, the (Roman) Catholics returned from the elections with 101 deputies, increased in 1921 to 107. Don Sturzo has been shrewd enough to keep out of Parliament himself, but to pull the wires from outside. Signor Giolitti, when Premier, objected to negotiate with this powerful "boss," hence the quarrel between them. The Vatican has carefully dissociated itself with the (Roman) Catholic Party during the crisis.

This is the first example of the "boss" system in Italy. But Don Sturzo, clever as he is, has still to learn that an influential boss will be wise not to make a public display of his influence. No people, and least of all the Italians, like arrogance. They will only tolerate giants, when the giants do not display their strength tyrannically like a giant.

Anti-clericalism had subsided during the war and had slumbered since then, but Don Sturzo's attitude of king-maker has revived it. The Liberal press is full of attacks upon him, and the Vatican, a cautious institution, is probably opposed to him, as a species of Anti-Pope. His special pretension to claim a certain number of seats in the Cabinet for his party disgusted Signor Orlando, who claimed that that was for the Premier alone to decide. But, all the same, he has obtained his "pound of flesh" from Signor Facta.

As long as the present electoral law with proportional representation continues, the Roman Catholics and the Socialists, who are the only organized groups, will exercise a stable preponderance in the making and unmaking of ministries. It was, therefore, proposed during the crisis that there should be a dissolution after the law had been altered. But it would have been impossible to alter the law by a vote of the Chamber in the teeth of Roman Catholic and Socialist opposition, 229 strong.

Organization Needed
The real remedy is for the Italian Liberals to organize, and to obtain a majority, which they probably could get, if united and organized; then, if they liked, they could alter the law lawfully. But that would take some time.

Meanwhile, Italy is at the mercy of the groups, of which there are 12 in the Chamber: Democrats, Roman Catholics, Socialists, Reformists, Republicans, Fascists, Nationalists, Conservative Liberals, Agrarians, Germans, Slavs, and Sarlatian Antonomists. It is hard to provide a stable Government under such conditions. Indeed, Signor Facta is the seventh Premier whom Italy has had in eight years.

Turks held when they first entered Asia Minor in the thirteenth century. He has also to face the Fiuman question, for recent news from Fiume has been disquieting, and the local police, created partly from Slavonic elements by Signor Zanella, has aroused the animosity of the Fascists. Port Bagroze is still unsettled, nor have the Italians yet evacuated the third Dalmatian zone, in accordance with the treaty of Rapallo.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR PRESIDENCY

Question of Election in Germany
Being Given Attention of
All Party Leaders

BERLIN (Special Correspondence).—The question of a new presidential election in Germany has become acute through the Reichstag debate on the subject which was lately initiated by the Nationalist Party. There is no great difference of opinion among the various political parties as to the necessity of terminating the present provisional arrangement through a new presidential election and the Imperial Chancellor has stated that he proposes at an early date to discuss the question in all its bearings with the party leaders. At the same time there is no likelihood of a new election taking place at an early date because in reality no party manifests any desire for one. The reasons for this reserve rest in the fact that neither the Right—the National and Peoples parties—nor the Left—the Independent Socialists and the Communists—are able to place before the electors any popular candidate, while moreover all parties shrink from the expenditure, at a moment when the practice of economy is so essential, of the large sum of money needed for the presidential election campaign.

General Election Possible
Again, the dissolution of the present Reichstag is not at all unlikely later in the year and if it takes place it would afford an opportunity for linking up a new Reichstag and new presidential elections, thereby leading to a saving of money. The unanimity of feeling of German political parties and Germans generally toward President Ebert is very striking. At the beginning of his period of office there was a snobbish tendency manifested more particularly on the part of the Nationalists to contrast unfavorably the social crudeness of President Ebert—and Mrs. Ebert—with the savoir faire and—forgetting that the ex-Kaiser on occasion was astonishingly unmanly—good breeding which characterized German court life up to the armistice, but, though still encountered, that feeling is now much less pronounced. The plain fact is that President Ebert has carried out his extremely difficult duties with great ability, tact and most important quality—circumspection. The contrast provided between the officious ex-saddlemaker and the flamboyant emperor, between the reserve and retirement of the one and the melodramatic gestures and challenging speeches of the other, has not been in the eyes of the mass of Germans, to the disadvantage of President Ebert.

Curiously enough in recent times the voices of criticism of the President have come not so much from the Junkers, by which the great mass of German Nationalists are meant, but from the ranks of German trade unionists. The complaint is made by a small but noisy section of German workers that President Ebert has become a docile tool in the hands of the predominantly capitalist German Government and that in the recent railway strike particularly he "betrayed" the interests of German trade unionists. The decision of the saddle-makers' union to expel the President from its membership is symptomatic of the feeling of irritation which exists in regard to the first working class nominal head of Germany.

Women Are Eligible
The regulations governing the election of a new president are clearly set out in the Republican Constitution, which says the president must be elected by the entire German people. Every German man and woman who has attained the thirty-fifth year is eligible for the presidency. Every citizen who possesses the right to a Reichstag vote is eligible to vote in the presidential election. President Ebert was elected provisionally and it was agreed that as soon as the Republic became firmly established a new election would be held. The letter which President Ebert sent in October last to Chancellor Wirth and was recently published in German, proves he manifests no particular desire to retain his presidential post.

FRANCE TO ASK FOR BOXER INDEMNITY
Debts of the Collapsed Chinese Bank to Be Partly Liquidated
PARIS, March 10 (Special Correspondence).—It is some nine months since the Banque Industrielle de Chine collapsed and it is producing political as well as financial scandal, but it was only a short time ago that Alexis Fernot, former managing director of the bank, was arrested, charged with fraud, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

M. Fernot was the moving spirit in the promotion and conduct of the ill-fated bank, and came of humble origin. After being a teacher and living for some time in England and Germany, he decided to change his profession and sought admission as a clerk into the Banque de L'Indo-Chine. He was sent out to China and there conceived the idea of starting a rival to the Indo-Chinese Bank.

With the aid of Paris capitalists he launched the Banque Industrielle de Chine in 1913, under patronage and active support of the Peking Government, and he directed its activities in China until he was requested to take charge of its entire affairs as managing director in Paris. Of course, incidentally, he accumulated a huge fortune.

ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

OIL PROPERTY
120 ACRES OF PROPERTY in the Bull Bayou Oil Fields, De Soto parish, Louisiana; producing wells within 1/2 mile east and west and mile and a half south; producing any legitimate proposition for drilling this lease. H. L. CHURCH, 1224 1/2 St., New Orleans, La.

IN MONTCLAIR
Six minutes from Voltaire Golf Club house, 4 minutes to Montclair Station, nice 9-room house, strictly modern, main rooms finished in gum wood, also basement laundry, tile, hot water heat. Price \$1800, right terms. R. M. SMITH, 75 State St., Mpls 4281 or Granite 4225-W.

FOR SALE at Ridgewood, New Jersey
colonial, handsome, half stone, 12 rooms, bath, all modern, improvements, 1/2 acre garage; almost 2 acres, all kinds of fruit; convenient to station. Address FRED G. FITCH, care Johnson, 468 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—Country place with all comforts near Great Barrington, Mass. Very reasonable. O. EMMERICH, 633 E. 241st St., N. Y. City.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

1101 Beacon St., Brookline
TO SUBLET, early in May, for permanent occupancy, apartment of 3 rooms and 4 baths; see only by appointment. Phone Brookline 770.

A FOUR ROOM (2-bedroom) apartment well furnished, five closets, situated on October 1, ABRAHAM, 220 West 1st St., telephone Columbia 6522, New York City.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Furnished, 4 large outside rooms, May to October. Inquire OBER, Wadsworth 2697, Apt. 32, New York City.

STORES AND OFFICES FOR RENT

PART of office, private, in Strand Theater Building, Broadway at 4th St., Suite 313, New York City.

UNFURNISHED light room, suitable practice for artist, 100 Broadway, 440 monthly. POTTER, 121 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—Mahogany furnished suite, 2 large rooms, hall, bath, kitchenette; everything complete for house or hotel. Call Mrs. Minerva, 214 Huntington St. See any time.

WANTED

WANTED—A postage stamp collection or accumulation of stamps. J. SCOTT, 705 West 170th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED

A Capable Hotel Manager

for commercial hotel (300 rooms) located in the very heart of the business center of New York. Give full information and references in first letter—confidential. Box R-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

METALLURGIST—Testing, analytical and heat-treating experience; B. S. degree. W. U. G. 29, married, chemical and manufacturing experience, last 8 years in tool steel work; pyrometry, supervision of heat treating, metallurgy, designed testing laboratory and heat-treating equipment; member American Society for Testing Materials, S. J. H., 1315 East 142nd St., E. Cleveland, O.

GENTLEMAN, exceptional experience, language, at liberty to escort family or individual on European tour; ref. each. Box 156, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework and cook, white or colored, for persons and small house at 1st Rockaway, Tel. Chicago 2276, Chicago, or call MATZ, 782 West End Ave., Riverside 1658, New York City.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

A REAL BOARDING HOME
For those desiring quiet, retirement and rest. For information and references address H. ROBERG, 900 N. Madison Ave., Pasadena, California.

TO RENT—Business women, 2 connecting rooms, single or en suite, both with running water. Westside, near Columbus Circle. Tel. Chicago 3409.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, good transportation, near lake. MRS. E. MARK, 4011 Lake Park Ave., Tel. Chicago 2276, Chicago.

FOR RENT—Beautifully furnished, large front room, suitable for 2; priv. ref., home conf.; gd. trans. Tel. Ridge 2906 or Sunny 6801, Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG business woman desires home in or near Boston where she can pay \$5 and assist with care of children. Box K-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

tune for himself in the course of his connection with the bank.

The Senate has now endorsed the Chamber's decision to let the Government negotiate with Peking for the employment of the French share of the balance of the Boxer indemnity to pay off some of the bank's debts, but the Government was obliged to promise to push the legal investigation against the responsible parties. Paris is therefore expecting that M. Fernot will not long remain alone in prison.

SINGLE EGG IN BERLIN COSTS EIGHT MARKS

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 10—Salaries and wages in Germany have been raised, as in other countries, and the percentage of unemployment is low, but the difficulties of those formerly considered well-to-do who are unable to fill salaried posts are becoming more and more accentuated and the cost of even the plainest of food would seem to mean severe deprivation for them. A four-pound loaf of bread costs in Berlin 14 marks, and milk 6 marks a liter. Vegetables are on the same scale, a small cauliflower costing 12 marks, a head of cabbage from 15 to 20 marks, onions 6.50 marks a pound and potatoes 2 marks. One egg cost 5.50 marks before the recent strike, after which the price rose to 8 marks.

With the great economy in the use of gas in cooking for three persons the bill comes to about 160 marks per month and the laundry bill, with a table cloth, at 3.50 marks. Sheets and body linen at 3 marks and 3.50 marks apiece is a serious item, which cannot be much reduced by home washing owing to the high cost of soap and gas. A tram ride costs 2 marks and an increase to 3 marks has been announced.

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY with executive and administrative ability desires position as secretary in New York City; 6 years' experience government work, 1 year in Paris, France. Box 8-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—By refined widow (with 10-year-old daughter), position as managing housekeeper or companion, or where mother's care is needed; best recommendations furnished. Address P. O. Box 444, Larchmont, N. Y.

AMERICAN high school girl, cultured, 19, wishes to be in family as mother's helper and governess; understands household, fond of children. 14 West 121st St., telephone Harlem 5717, New York City.

LADY, cultured, experienced traveler, desires to lend her services as companion, guide or interpreter, for small remuneration to party going abroad; references. Box K-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

DRESSMAKER—High-class street and evening dresses, at your home, \$6 per day. Box J-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small adult family; good cook; 10 years in last place. Phone Parkway 5713, N. Y. C.

COLORADO

DENVER

THE GREEN SHOP

Millinery, Hemstitching, Dressmaking
1774 Humboldt St. Phone York 8145-W

WILL E. COMER

Realtor
Denver, Colorado 511 17th St. Main 4512

SHOE REPAIRING

Eastern Shoe Repair Factory
"YELLOW FRONT"
M. J. LAWLER, Proprietor
"READER'S DIGEST"
Many Colors, nearly all lengths
Work called for and delivered without extra charge.
Phone Main 570 1585 CHAMPA STREET

HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large Denver Cafeteria
One of the Most Popular in the West
1545 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt"
889 South Broadway Phone South 163
THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1835 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.

GIGANTIC/CLEANERS & DYERS

700 E. Colfax Ave. Phone York 489 & 5894
Our Cleaning is Unsurpassed

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.

"Quality and Service"
Phone Main 5000, 1010 Sixteenth St., DENVER

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS

MISS EDNA PAYNE, with the Lavender Shop, announces the establishment of her own business in Suite 418-39, Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis. Gowns, Skirts, Blouses; exclusive designs. Telephone Main 6400.

Circle Flower Store

An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

GREEN'S FLOWER SHOP
Service and Quality
5 EAST OHIO ST.

NEW SPRING STYLES

Clothing
Hats and Furnishings
For Men, Boys and Children
Sixth and Robert Streets
REED MOTOR SUPPLY COMPANY
United States Tires
Columbia Storage Batteries
Auto Accessories
Robert L. Carley
504 Pioneer Bldg.
Real Estate Insurance Loans
Care of Property
Interests of Non-Residents Carefully Looked After
Millcrest Chocolate Shop
124 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.
SODA FOUNTAIN SPECIALTIES
NOONDAY LUNCHEONS
Special attention given to After Theatre Parties
M. MILLS Cedar 2790
THEITS & GRANT
Signs of Every Description
125 West Seventh Street ST. PAUL, MINN.
Phone: Cedar 1528.
STEARNS
PRINTING COMPANY
GLOBE BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor
Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices. See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Wraps, Suits and Dresses.
New Location 24 South 8th St.
THE IVEY COMPANY
JWEY CHOCOLATES, SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. Nio. 2055

A. G. Reinecke

MAKER OF
Fashionable Fur Garments
725 Nicollet Avenue
Interest Paid on Checking Accounts
2% ON DAILY BALANCES
2 1/2% ON MONTHLY BALANCES
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor
Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices. See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Wraps, Suits and Dresses.
New Location 24 South 8th St.
THE IVEY COMPANY
JWEY CHOCOLATES, SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. Nio. 2055

A. G. Reinecke

MAKER OF
Fashionable Fur Garments
725 Nicollet Avenue
Interest Paid on Checking Accounts
2% ON DAILY BALANCES
2 1/2% ON MONTHLY BALANCES
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor
Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices. See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Wraps, Suits and Dresses.
New Location 24 South 8th St.
THE IVEY COMPANY
JWEY CHOCOLATES, SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. Nio. 2055

A. G. Reinecke

MAKER OF
Fashionable Fur Garments
725 Nicollet Avenue
Interest Paid on Checking Accounts
2% ON DAILY BALANCES
2 1/2% ON MONTHLY BALANCES
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor
Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices. See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Wraps, Suits and Dresses.
New Location 24 South 8th St.
THE IVEY COMPANY
JWEY CHOCOLATES, SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. Nio. 2055

A. G. Reinecke

MAKER OF
Fashionable Fur Garments
725 Nicollet Avenue
Interest Paid on Checking Accounts
2% ON DAILY BALANCES
2 1/2% ON MONTHLY BALANCES
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor
Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices. See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Wraps, Suits and Dresses.
New Location 24 South 8th St.
THE IVEY COMPANY
JWEY CHOCOLATES, SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. Nio. 2055

A. G. Reinecke

MAKER OF
Fashionable Fur Garments
725 Nicollet Avenue
Interest Paid on Checking Accounts
2% ON DAILY BALANCES
2 1/2% ON MONTHLY BALANCES
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor
Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices. See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Wraps, Suits and Dresses.
New Location 24 South 8th St.
THE IVEY COMPANY
JWEY CHOCOLATES, SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. Nio. 2055

A. G. Reinecke

MAKER OF
Fashionable Fur Garments
725 Nicollet Avenue
Interest Paid on Checking Accounts
2% ON DAILY BALANCES
2 1/2% ON MONTHLY BALANCES
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor
Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices. See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Wraps, Suits and Dresses.
New Location 24 South 8th St.
THE IVEY COMPANY
JWEY CHOCOLATES, SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. Nio. 2055

A. G. Reinecke

MAKER OF
Fashionable Fur Garments
725 Nicollet Avenue
Interest Paid on Checking Accounts
2% ON DAILY BALANCES
2 1/2% ON MONTHLY BALANCES
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor
Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices. See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Wraps, Suits and Dresses.
New Location 24 South 8th St.
THE IVEY COMPANY
JWEY CHOCOLATES, SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. Nio. 2055

A. G. Reinecke

MAKER OF
Fashionable Fur Garments
725 Nicollet Avenue
Interest Paid on Checking Accounts
2% ON DAILY BALANCES
2 1/2% ON MONTHLY BALANCES
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor
Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices. See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Wraps, Suits and Dresses.
New Location 24 South 8th St.
THE IVEY COMPANY
JWEY CHOCOLATES, SPECIAL CANDIES
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. Nio. 2055

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY with executive and administrative ability desires position as secretary in New York City; 6 years' experience government work, 1 year in Paris, France. Box 8-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—By refined widow (with 10-year-old daughter), position as managing housekeeper or companion, or where mother's care is needed; best recommendations furnished. Address P. O. Box 444, Larchmont, N. Y.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Winged Guest

WILL you take a guest?" queried the eager voice of a friend, as we met one day in the early spring, quickly following with—"It's a bird." There must have been a blank expression with my hesitation, for the hopeful smile vanished and the friend looked troubled.

I agreed, however, to invite him from his home in the west country, and found a warm welcome for him in my heart. He should have of the best, I decided; the widest view from the window, of trees and sky, and a flowering plant near by his house—the silverest sand from the heather-clad hillside and finest of growing things loved by his tribe. He arrived—and needed all the welcome. What a dull-eyed, unkempt, featherless scrag of feathered kind it was. We set to work to civilize things—Bullie and I. He should have a day or two to look about and take in his surroundings.

His Lovely Surroundings

The sunny open window, the birds to and fro to their table on the ledge, the soft whisperings of the maple leaves in their answer to the breeze proved too much for any eye to look dull or wing to droop. Sometimes I would take him from his perch, stroke his thin, clad, ruffled little form with my cheek—and tell him happy things.

How still I sat, on the first morning those unmistakable beginnings of a bird at his bath met my ear. The click of the little feet as they alighted on the rim—three or four quick steps round—a flick of the back as it dipped to the water and scattered a few drops to left and right. Then off to the sanded floor to the seed pan, as if to intimate no intention of a further wetting, only to click upon the rim again, and go through the same process.

His bath soon became a regular part of the daily program and I took to leaving the cage door open, securing the net curtains over the window; then, taking him from a perch, I would put him on his roof with a caress and leave him to think things over. Dear fellow, I would stretch his pinions as though to fly; and soon he did take his courage in his wings and flew across to the book-shelf. In a day or two more he made a tour of the room.

His Courage Increases

It was good to hear the "whistles" soft of his flute-like note," as one came up the garden path and to know, as he caught one's step on the stair, he would be down on the perch by his door to give welcome with his billings. And as the door was opened, he would wing and give five or six glad sweeps around the room.

He was elaborating his attire wonderfully and beautifully as the weeks sped on, and for dressing-room always chose the pinnacle of the corner cupboard.

I see him now, as on warm, quiet mornings I sat at work—busy in his garden, or gathering choice material for imaginary building, looping up strands of dry grass and seeking about the rugs for fine threads of wool—break fringed, white with inward warbling of a long time ago. Often since I would come about my chair as it to share his content.

As twilight came he would fly to a favorite picture to roost, and by and by, as one reached up to take him, he would slide along and put his beak to one's lips in a good-night kiss. That's a long time ago. Often since I picture him among the woods and hedgerows, glad and free, strong and handsome, as he grew to be—

The honours of his ebony pool—
Brighter than the sleekest mole,
With which Aurora decks the skies,
Sharing with a little mate, with trimmings of a sober tint, the cares and joys of finchdom. For Bullie gained his freedom before the "charm of the Golden Rod" was over; and, as the dusk draws on and the ebony head turns to lose itself among the softly ruffled feathers, one can see the gentle mate lift her beak for the good-night kiss.

Spring Among the Birds in England

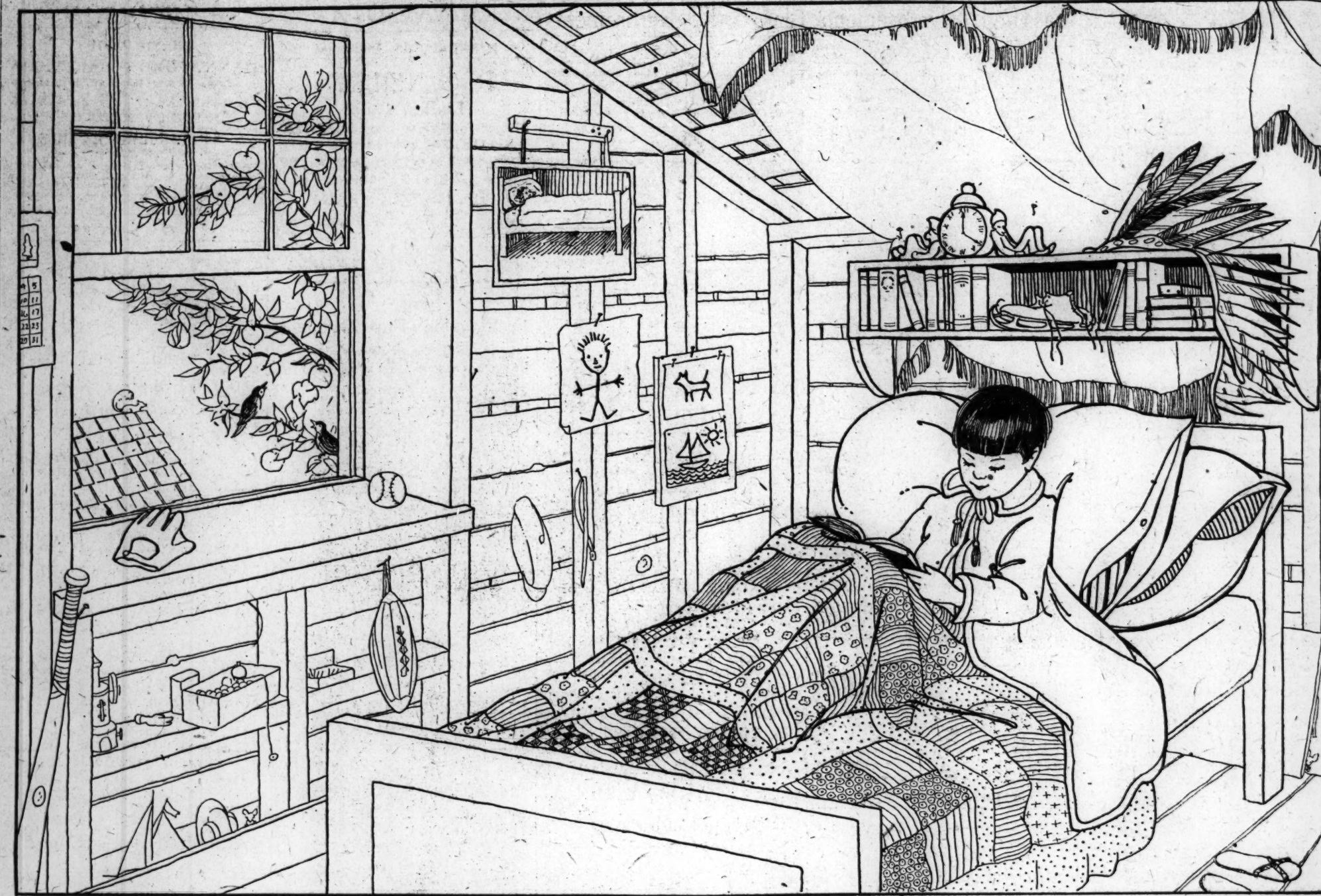
THE whole of March is a busy month with the birds. If you watch carefully, you are almost certain to see or hear the first of our summer migrants, for long before the end of the month vast numbers will be coming to our shores from their winter homes in the south. One of the earliest and most welcome of these newcomers to our countryside is the little chaffinch, a tiny greenish bird not so big as a sparrow, and yet he has flown over hundreds of miles of open ocean and strange country, and perhaps found again the very woodland which he left last autumn for his long flight to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean!

The piping song of the little chaffinch is one of the easiest of all to learn to recognize, for it consists almost entirely of the two notes which have given it its name. It loves to seek for insects high up among the treetops, and there you may hear it all day long, singing so happily its simple little "chiff-chaff, chiff-chaff," and seeming to tell you that the spring at last has really come.

Another Early Comer

Another early comer to England, from warmer lands to the south, is a pretty little bird called the wheatear, and so eager does it seem to come again to our country, that it often arrives even before the chaffinch, only it is far less often noticed. On any day in early spring, you may expect to see large numbers of these little birds, making their way across the open country, or along the hedgerows, calling "tack, tack," as they go flitting along.

But the wheatear is particular where he makes his home, and, unless you visit some of the wildest and baroniest of places, you are not likely to see him any more until he sets off



I Can Read My Picture-Book Before the Others Wake

Tom Silver Goes Traveling

ONCE upon a time, as all good stories begin, you know, Tom Silver was a part of a great mountain out in the State of Montana. To be sure, he was a very small part of it, so small that for a long time he lay quite undiscovered by anyone at all. When finally he had been found out—a bit of silver deep in a rich copper vein, more than a thousand feet underground—and the miners had sent him up to the wonderful daylight, tucked away still in the worthless rock where nature had wrapped him, and the smelter had freed him, he journeyed east as part of a bar of silver bullion for a United States Government mint.

When this story opens, he was slipping from the jaws of a heavy die, which had just stamped a second shining face upon him—Tom Silver had two faces. If you please—and out he popped bright and eager, a new silver quarter along with many, many brother and sister coins and quantities of cousins and second cousins—dimes and nickels and pennies—which the Philadelphia mint was making that day. With 19 other quarters exactly like himself, he was rolled in paper as though he were a candy lozenge, packed in a box, and sent away on his first auto trip.

Tom stirred restlessly and spoke in

his thin little metallic voice. "I say," he addressed his next-door neighbor. "Who are you, if you please, and do you know where we are going?"

A Friendly Neighbor

His neighbor edged a bit closer in friendly fashion. "Why, I'm a quarter like yourself, you know. I came out just ahead of you. Don't you remember bumping against me, when you came out from the die that stamped our faces? I hoped we would be packed together, for I liked your looks and I knew we would have lots to say to each other later on. Now some coins are so uppish, because they are new and shining, that they will have nothing to do with their neighbors. I like friendly folks, myself."

"Do you know where we are going?" asked Tom.

"I heard the clerk who packed us say something about a bank, whatever that is," answered the little fellow. "I hope it will be exciting, I'm sure."

"Well, it won't be," spoke up a third coin from near by. "I've been there myself. I've been through the mint twice. Once I was a dime, but my face got worn so smooth and dull that I was sent back and melted with lots of other worn coins. I was a dime then, but it is bigger and finer being a quarter."

"What is a dime?" inquired Tom pleasantly. Tom was one of those people who like to ask intelligent questions, and to learn all about a subject beforehand.

"A dime?" replied Number Three. "Well, it's different things, that is, it's good for different things, according to who gets you and when. Now, in the spring, a dime is marbles—10 agates, 15 alleys, or 50 common marbles, that is, if some small boy has you. If you are given to a little girl for washing the dishes a whole week, perhaps you are an ice-cream soda, or peppermint, or a car ride to the country. Sometimes you fall into a child's bank; perhaps you are shaken out next day or perhaps you lie there a long time. Once I fell down a crack in the sidewalk, when a small boy was flipping me into the air. I lay there all winter. Finally the sidewalk was repaired; a workman picked me up and I got out into the world once more. I think I shall like being a quarter. One can do things that he couldn't do before."

The Travelers Arrive

"I know I shall like it, too," said Tom, and just then some one began to take the travelers from their papers. "Hello," they heard a voice above them saying "here's the new issue of quarters. Nice Liberty figure, isn't it?" Several clerks crowded around to see the coins, which were, indeed, among the first of the new design of 1915. The little friends lay quietly in their places. Suddenly long fingers were thrust in among them. Out came several, and a voice counted briskly, "Twenty-five, fifty, seventy-five, one dollar," and Tom, with his next-door neighbor and a couple of others, slipped across a glass shelf into the small canvas bag of a grocer, who had run in for silver coins for change for his Saturday trade.

Down, down Tom fell, making a long scratch across one of his shiny faces, and startling himself. "Are you there?" he called to his friend. "Yes, I'm here," was the reassuring

answer. "Don't be alarmed; we'll not stay long at the grocer's, I know."

"What's a grocer's?" asked Tom quickly.

"Oh, it's butter, and cheese, and meats, and children coming in to buy milk, with a penny for candies. You'll see." And just then the bag opened. Tom took a deep breath and rolled over in relief.

"Oh," said a child's voice. "What a pretty cent!"

The grocer looked at it. "It's twenty-five cents," he said kindly. "Here, you may have it as change. It is a shiny coin."

The Friends Are Separated

Tom had barely time to say good-by to his brother quarter, before he was shut tight with two dull copper cents into a small fist and hurried along the street. He grew warmer and warmer and was glad, indeed, when at last he tumbled forth onto a clean scoured table, beside a loaf of bread and a head of cabbage.

"Isn't it a pretty cent, Mamma?" the child was saying. "May I have it to play with?"

"Not that one, dear," Tom heard the mother answer. "Why, see, it's one of the new quarters. That means 25 cents, you know. Would you be willing to run back to the store again for three eggs for our cake? You may have a cent to spend for yourself. Here's a quarter to pay for the eggs."

So Tom Silver went back to the grocer's. Into the brown till, behind the counter, he fell jingling. There was plenty of company here—copper cents, nickels (Tom had not known about nickels before), dimes in a round little place by themselves, and more quarters like Tom, though none so bright and shining. Farther back in the drawer were a number of green papers.

"Those are dollar bills," said a friendly little coin. "They think they are better than we, for they will buy more things. But we go traveling oftener," he added gaily, and just then his own turn came.

Off on a New Adventure

Presently Tom was called on to make change for a new bill which came in. Out he hopped, eager for adventure, and, sure enough, one was waiting for him. Into a lady's pocket-book he went, finally to be taken out in a pretty suburban home and examined with interest. "Oh, Rose Marie," he heard someone call gently, and Rose Marie came skipping downstairs, all dimples and smiles and six-year-old happiness.

"Yes, mother, dear," she said.

"Here is a new quarter Mr. Benson gave me in change at the store. Would you like to go shopping with me in town this afternoon and spend it?"

Rose Marie jumped up and down with delight. "That will be lovely," she cried. "May I play with it till then?" So Tom Silver and Rose Marie enjoyed each other till luncheon time, when Tom lay beside her plate and watched her eat. Then, in her weariness, she started for the city. He did not mind the subway trip, for Rose Marie held him close; but, once in the shopping district, out he came to be admired once more in her small hand—and then, suddenly, Rose Marie stumbled over a sidewalk grating, and out went Tom Silver from a warm little hand and down, down into the dark opening below!

"Oh, mother," he heard his little owner cry. "It's lost—my new quarter!"

"Never mind, dear," was the quiet reply. "We can't get it there. You shall have another. Don't mind." So Rose Marie and her mother went on, and Tom Silver lay very still.

The Attic

When I sleep up in the attic, I seem nearer to the sky.

I love to watch the stars peep out, and clouds their races run. And listen to the big white owls that in the coppice cry.

East and west the windows face, and so early comes the sun That I can read my picture-book before the others wake.

And with the valiant Captain Cook a pleasant voyage take. On summer evenings, on the broad oak attic window-sill

I rest my book, to catch the setting sun's last golden beams, Before he journeys down behind the village on the hill.

And the splendid harvest moon above the orchard tree-tops gleams.

The English Public Schools

THE nine greatest English public schools, greatest by reason of their antiquity, their time-hallowed traditions and the number of great Englishmen who have been educated there, are Winchester, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury; and the four great London schools, Westminster, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors, all three of which take day boys, and Charterhouse, founded by Richard Sutton (himself an Etonian) and which, after flourishing in London for 300 years, was moved to Godalming, in Surrey, in 1875. St. Paul's old school was formerly in St. Paul's churchyard, but since 1870 has been established in new premises in Hammersmith. Merchant Taylors also have a new school. In the case of the other six, many of the old buildings remain, being exceedingly quaint and picturesque. All these schools were founded before the end of the sixteenth century.

Schoolboy Sentiment

Schoolboys are not, as a rule, given much to sentiment, but school traditions mean a great deal to English boys and they would not be without them for worlds. They do, indeed, create a personality for a school, and schools that have not got them would give anything to have them. There was a proposal not long ago that the regulation Eton dress, short coat, high collar and tall hat, should be abolished, but there was such a howl of dismay at the bare idea of it that it had to be abandoned. Then take "Pop." "Pop," if you do not know, is the Eton Society, a debating society. It was founded in 1810 and the first meetings were held in an upper room at "old mother Hutton's" confectionery shop, hence the name from popina, an eating house. It is a great institution. There are over a thousand boys at Eton, but there can never be more than 30 members of "Pop," so that to belong to it is a great glory indeed. For some quite unexplained reason, the members of "Pop" always have a blob of sealing wax on their topplers. No one knows why or how the custom originated, but there it is and it is quite taken for granted. The first thing a boy does, on being elected, is to proudly adorn his hat with a splash of sealing wax. Eton without "Pop" is unthinkable. Mr. Gladstone was a member of it, when he was at Eton.

"Pancake Grease" at Westminster

Then, at Westminster, there is the "pancake grease." On Shrove Tuesday, at noon, the head verger of the Abbey, carrying the mace (formerly it was the beadle), appears, escorting

the college cook, who bears in his hand a frying pan with a pancake. He stands under the iron bar running across the schoolroom, and opposite him are ranged eight or nine boys, representing the different forms, while behind is the rest of the school as spectators. The cook throws the pancake over the bar and the boys scramble for it, the approved method being to get hold of it or of a fairly large piece of it, cram it inside your waistcoat and then down flat on the floor. When the signal to stop is given, the boy who has the largest portion—escorted by the head verger and mace—proceeds to the deanery, where the dean presents him with a guinea and he is the hero of the school for the time being. Old Westminsters always recall with pride that they once took part in a "greeze." Westminster School, of course, grew out of the ancient Abbey foundation and places are always reserved for a few boys, representative of the school, in the Abbey at important services. They are represented at every coronation of a sovereign, and the part they take in the ceremony is carefully described in the Order of Coronation Service. St. Paul's School was founded by Colet, dean of St. Paul's, and in the same way places are reserved for Paulines at all great services in St. Paul's Cathedral.

At Rugby and Winchester

Rugby everybody knows from reading "Tom Brown's School-days," the best account of life in an English public school that ever was written. A little out of date in these days, perhaps. Schoolboys at Winchester are inseparably bound up for old Wykehamists with memories of "The Trusty Servant," the quaint figure in the lobby, near Hall, and also of Dulce Domum, the school song which for over 500 years has been sung by successive generations of Wykehamists on breaking-up day. Then the Winchester slang: "notions" as they are called. No Wykehamist ever speaks in school of a holiday. A "remedy" he calls it: a survival of the days when Latin phrases were in daily use, meaning, literally, a remission. Prep is to him toy-time—"toys" being the ancient name for the bureau in which the boys used to keep their books. Just so at Harrow. Roll call there has been known, from time immemorial, as "Bill." As regards dress, the Harrovians are as much attached to their quaint straw hats as Etonians are to their topplers. For school songs, Harrovians are justly proud of their football song, "Forty Years On," and which is one of the best anywhere.

Spring Butterflies

THE butterflies, which you saw during March in England, were not really spring butterflies at all, for every one of them was born last year; and had only been in hiding for the winter, coming out on any warm day for an hour or two, and then going soundly to sleep again as soon as the temperature fell. Thus there are eight or ten of these hibernating butterflies which you may expect to see on any fine, sunny day in March, and among these you, no doubt, noticed the bright yellow brimstone, the pretty little tortoise shells, and the gorgeous peacock, with its beautiful eye-spotted wings.

But, now that April has come, many of the sleeping chrysalis in their wonderful cocoons are beginning to stir and awaken, and, one after another, at least half a dozen new sorts will burst the silken walls of their sleeping cases, and dash out happily into the spring sunshine. What a strange and joyous experience it must be to sail for the first time on gauzy wings, and sip the sweet nectar from the April flowers!

One of the gayest of the newly born butterflies of this month is that which is called the orange-tip, so named from the bright patch of color which tips the fore-wings of the male insect. The female is not nearly so gaudy in her attire, but has only grey tips, instead; though the hind wings of both these insects have beautiful markings on the undersides, which you should try to examine whenever you get the chance. The eggs of the orange-tip are laid on garlic, mustard and other plants along the hedgerows, and the little green caterpillars devour the seed-pods of these plants with great relish. In July they are fully fed, and each one, when changing into a chrysalis, spins a silken belt round itself, remaining suspended in that position until the coming of another spring.

The Giraffe

Once upon a time an Italian boy, 15 years old, named Gordian, was proclaimed Emperor of Rome. In celebration of this great event, he gave a splendid entertainment for the people of his native city. And among the strange beasts that passed in procession around the amphitheater were 10 animals the like of which the people had never seen before.

These animals were very tall, with long legs, long necks and small heads. They had tufted tails and queer little horns. They were of a tawny orange color, beautifully spotted and marked. Ethiopian drivers guided them around the arena, harnessed to gilded chariots.

The people gazed at the spectacle, open-mouthed. These animals, which combined the body of a camel with the spots of leopard, or camel-leopards, named camelopards, or camel-leopards.

This singular animal had long been known to the Arabians, under the name of "xigrapha," or "the long-necked." From this comes our name, "giraffe," which is the name now given to the strange beasts that the boy emperor exhibited in his circus 16 centuries ago.

The giraffe is certainly a curious animal. His head is sometimes 17 feet from the ground. Its chief characteristics are its high head and high forequarters. The apparent height of the forequarters is not due, as is often supposed, to the greater length of the fore legs, but to the great height of the shoulder bones. The giraffe's tongue is long and prehensile—that is, it is made so that it can seize and entwine. It can be tapered so small as to enter the ring of a small key. This long neck and prehensile tongue, possessed by no other animal, enable this tall creature to feed with ease upon the foliage and tender branches of trees.

The eyes of the giraffe are large, soft and beautiful, and have a mild, imploring expression that is quite touching to see. He is one of the most singular and graceful of the creatures of the earth. There are some still to be found in Africa, but their numbers are growing steadily less.

Bird That Builds a Boat

The grebe is an interesting bird, which is almost as much at home in the water as it is in the air or upon land. It is a large, handsome bird, with a feathery tuft behind each ear. It has four good-sized, flat toes which make excellent oars for pushing aside the water. It is an excellent diver. These birds build their nests in the low, boggy marshes. But the high tides are very apt to cover the marshes. Driftwood is constantly floating about. So Mrs. Grebe constructs her nest on a boat that will rise and fall with the tides and that will move from place to place. The boat is first built of rushes and grass; this is then packed with moss and lined and reined, until it is perfectly water-tight. It is either anchored to tufts of grass, or it drifts here and there, guided by the mother-skipper, as she stands by the helm in all kinds of weather. Before the grebe children are big enough to take to the water, they stay in the nest on their floating home. The mother-bird, at the slightest sound, steps upon one side of the boat and uses one of her webbed feet as an oar, with which she paddles the precious craft into one of the many inlets in the marsh where they will be quite safe from harm.

Magic Sentences

The following is the key to the magic sentences, published on the Children's Page, for Thursday, March 23:

Things seen out-of-doors:

1. Sun.
2. Moon.
3. Planet.
4. Star.
5. Comet.
6. Sky.
7. Mist.
8. Hall.
9. Rain.
10. Snow.

THE HOME FORUM

Centenary of Rosa Bonheur

ON THE sixteenth of March was celebrated in France the centenary of the birth of Rosa Bonheur, the famous French animal painter. Not, of course, that her work was confined to the study of animals. Witness for example, her great picture "Ploughing in the Nivernais" now in the Luxembourg in Paris, in which landscape plays so important a part. But it is chiefly as an animal painter that she is so well known. Like her contemporary, Jacques Raymond Bressat, she painted them only after careful and conscientious study of their movements and habits, the conspicuous merit of her work being the success with which she rendered spirited actions in animals.

The beginnings of her artistic career did not come about very easily. Her father, Raymond Bonheur, an artist of Bordeaux, had married one of his pupils and they spent the early years of their married life in very straitened circumstances, he giving lessons in painting and she in music. Rosalie, the eldest of their four children, was not five years old when the family removed to Paris, and here Rosalie spent practically the rest of her life. It was in the open country round Paris that she made her studies of landscape. Her father apprenticed her, as soon as she was old enough, to a dressmaker, hoping that by devoting her talents to fashion drawing she might be able to add to the resources of the family, but the experiment turning out badly he took her as his own pupil. She began by copying old masters at the Louvre and never was there a more enthusiastic student. She was always the first to arrive in the mornings and the last to leave when the place closed, and so apt a pupil did she become that her copy of "Les Bergers d'Arcadie" created quite a sensation. Leon Cogniet was one of those who helped her with encouragement of many kinds. By the time she was seventeen she was able to contribute toward the support of the home and at the age of twenty-four had sold one of her pictures for £600.

The Bonheurs lived on the top floor of a tall house in a very unfashionable quarter, but although the home was poor we can well imagine that its atmosphere was delightful to anyone with an artistic temperament, for they were all artists, the father and all four of his children. At the Salon in 1847 Raymond Bonheur, his two sons, Auguste and Isidore, and Rosa all exhibited, she, at this her first appearance at the Salon, showing two pictures, "Two Rabbits" and "Goats and Sheep." By this time she had begun to follow her own bent. It is related of her that as a small child she loved to cut out animals in paper and her success in painting them came quickly. It was a proud day in the little family circle when Paul Delaroche laboriously mounted the six flights of stairs to their quar-

ters and asked to be allowed to see some of her studies. His admiration was unstinted. The occasion was one that the family never forgot; the first taste of the triumphs which were to come.

In 1848 she exhibited the "Bulls of Cantal" and achieved the rare distinction for so young an artist of being presented with a fine vase of

play its part in the symphony of design. It could no more be somewhere else, or of some other shape, than a note could be of some other pitch in a musical composition. Any change in it would change the character of the whole. Designs of this perfection are rare, of course, but they exist; and in some of the compositions of Raphael and Veronese you could not charge so much as a tendril of hair or a ring on a finger without loss. —Kenyon Cox.

The Poet's Exchange

Richard Burton dedicated his literal version of the epic of Camoens to "The Prince of the Lyric Poets of his Day, Algernon Charles Swinburne." He begins: "My dear Swinburne, accept the unequal exchange—my brass for your gold. Your 'Poems and Ballads' began to teach the Philistine what might there be in the music of language, and what

marvel of lyric inspiration, far subtler and more ethereal than poetry, means to the mind of man." In return for this, Swinburne dedicated to him "Poems and Ballads," Second Series: "Inscribed to Richard F. Burton in redemption of an old pledge and in recognition of a friendship which I must always count among the highest honors of my life." —Arthur Symons, in The Forum.

"Wherewithal Shall We Be Clothed?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEHOLDING the rush and bustle of a department store, observing the strained and anxious expressions of the shoppers, and overbearing quick words between the customers and the clerks, one may involuntarily exclaim, "What is it all about? Why so much thought and effort for the things we wear? Heedless of the divine promise, 'If God so clothe the grass, shall he not much more clothe you?' we have taken, perhaps, vain and anxious thought for our 'raiment,' rushing about at the beck and call of personal desires, of whims of style and popular fancy; or else, have allowed a sense of lack to dress us shabbily. Like Martha, 'troubled about many things,' and believing that 'God helps him who helps himself,' as the saying is, we have leaned upon our own efforts and resources, asking of material sense instead of the spiritual, 'Wherewithal shall we be clothed?' Looking no higher than material sense and self wherewith to clothe us, it is not strange that we so often experience stress and strain in getting the things we wear. In the words of the Master, 'Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?'

In the matter of shopping, as well as in everything else we do, much depends upon our thinking; for the sort of thoughts we entertain determines whether or not our experiences shall be constructive and satisfactory. If mortal mind be allowed to direct our affairs, it will produce in them the effects of its own willful nature; hence, if we are entertaining worldly thoughts, worry, selfishness, and pride, we cannot expect harmonious experiences, since such thoughts produce results after their own kind—even friction and turmoil. On the other hand, if we look to the divine Mind to guide and guard us, it will produce in our affairs the results of obedience to unerring Principle, and will be expressed in wisdom, good judgment, and harmony.

Those who are learning to apply Christian Science to their everyday needs seek not their own will but the will of God, good; and, looking beyond human ways and means, pray a while, until their thought is cleared of worldly care and they gain a sense of peace and poise. Then they go forth with unselfish motives, modesty, and economy. In this spiritualized state of thought there is brought to bear, in the meeting of human needs,

the divine law of Love that radiates honesty and justice, counteracting the heavy atmosphere of commercialism. This attitude of Christliness enables one to prove the truth of this statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy (p. 442): "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually." So human needs are supplied through seeking, first, a Christly state of mind; and then what one receives is "added" to him without strain or friction; and thus he is clothed as a result of intelligent, orderly, and righteous thought.

In thus relying upon right thinking we become enlightened and are able to think clearly; we gain assurance and avoid indecision and vexation. Buoyant and joyful, we make our purchases upon the basis of neither wealth nor lack, nor upon frivolous desires, but upon what is right and what most nearly characterizes the higher standards and ideals. So are we protected from the subtle influences of salesmanship and the mesmerism of bargains, and freed from the temptations of extravagance, display, and extremes. In this attitude of righteous dominion, shopping is lifted above the commonplace, and what is purchased more nearly expresses the beauty and harmony of individual thought rather than the artificiality of the fashions.

Commercialism is in sad need of an entirely new condition of thought; it needs to be lifted out of the dishonesty of misrepresented merchandise and profiteering on to a plane of justice and worth. Customers who take a loving but firm stand for the right can do much to better conditions. Maintaining a harmonious state of thought in the midst of the noise and confusion of commerce, and with gracious courtesy and kindly consideration toward all, giving a cheery word of appreciation here and there to brighten the day of some clerk, the thoughtful shopper brings to commercialism a fraternal atmosphere—even the spirit of Christianity that sweeps away worldly modes of thinking and stills turbulent waters.

Thus does Christian Science teach us how to turn to God's government in a practical way for the selections of clothing as well as for everything else; to offer with a Christian state of mind the cares and annoyances of human necessities; and to adjust outward experiences to inward thoughts of harmony. Then do we touch, as it were, the Christ "in life's throng and press;" and, considering the lilies of the field, which neither toil nor spin, we are arrayed in thoughts of peace and freedom, and are clothed not of ourselves, but of God.



"Weaning the Calves," From the Painting by Rosa Bonheur

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Bible in Irish

Queen Elizabeth had been desirous for a long time of giving the Irish people the Bible in their own mother tongue. When therefore Kearney, Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, who had been educated at Cambridge, and Nicholas Walsh, Chancellor of the same Cathedral, succeeded in getting an order made for the Church Services to be printed in the Irish language, and one church in each diocese where the services in Irish should be read and a sermon preached to the lower classes, the Queen was so very keenly interested that, at her own expense, she provided the type and a printing press, expressing the hope "that God in His mercy would raise up some to translate the New Testament into their Mother Tongue." She even began to study the language herself, and there is in existence a small volume, very beautifully written, and prepared for her by Lord Delvin, containing, together with the Irish alphabet, instructions for reading the language. "Proceed, therefore, proceed," most gracious sovereign, in your holy intent," Lord Delvin says, and he tells the Queen that "in this gracious act she will excel all her ancestors."

The type provided by the Queen

was used in the first instance to print a catechism and primer, "Alphabetum in eadem lingua."

Two years later, 1573, the great work of translating (from the Greek into Irish) the New Testament was begun by Walsh and Kearney and they worked steadily at it, Walsh continuing at it after he was made Bishop of Ossory in 1577, until 1585. Just before this Nehemiah Donellan, also a Cambridge graduate, began to assist in the work. Subsequently he became Archbishop of Tuam, and in a privy Seal, dated May 24, 1575, it is said, "that he had taken great pains in translating and putting to the press the New Testament in the Irish language, which Queen Elizabeth greatly approved of."

The work was continued by William Daniel (or O'Donnell), a well qualified man, and the Lord Deputy asked him to continue it; he was assisted by Murtogh O'Clunga or King. In March, 1603, shortly after James' succession, this New Testament was published, and Daniel mentions in his dedication to the King that he "tied himself to the original Greek." It is, therefore, an independent translation, and was published eight years earlier than the English authorized Version. The province of Connaught and Sir William Ussher, clerk of the Council, defrayed the publishing expenses.

A Phillips Brooks Memory

At the time of my father's installation there was held at our house a luncheon for those who were of the Ordaining Council. I was about twelve years old at the time, and I suppose that my mother thought that it would be a valuable memory for me to have, so she insisted that I should come and sit in a chair at my father's side during the dessert. Naturally, I was not very enthusiastic about the prospect, for I much preferred playing out of doors to listening to a number of ministers talk theology. Shortly after I had come into the room and taken the appointed place I noticed a big man who sat, if I remember rightly, about half way up the table. He was telling Father all about the games the little Japanese girls played, and also giving Father a description of the Japanese toys. I thought to myself that at least one minister knew what was interesting, for all the others stopped talking and listened, too. After the luncheon I tried to slip out of the way, so as to attract as little attention as possible, when I saw the same big man come round the end of the table toward me and I soon found my hand lost in his.

"Would you like to go to Japan?" said he. "Yes, sir," I gasped. "We'll go then," said he. "He then took me into the front room and told me more about that part of his travels in Japan which would interest a child. The one thing that remains in my mind is that he said that in greeting each other the Japanese bowed way down to the ground (I think it was the Japanese), and that it was not so hard for them to do it, as they were not so very tall. 'It was harder for me,' said he, 'and very hard for my friend, Dr. McKim, who is just exactly twice as tall as I am.'"

From that time Phillips Brooks was in my mind a "truly friend of mine," although I did not see him again until I was about sixteen. I was staying in Cambridge with my father, when one day he asked me if I would like to go into Boston with him and leave my card on Phillips Brooks in addition to doing some sight-seeing. We had very little idea that we would find Bishop Brooks at home, but to our delight, he came to greet us immediately on our sending in our cards. He took us to his study, and what impressed me more than anything else was the contrast between him and some other ministers on whom father had taken me to call. They all were cordial and friendly, but very soon after the greeting they would talk with father about theology and I would wait with as much patience as I could summon until the call was over. Not so Bishop Brooks. He, from the beginning, talked about things in which both father and I would be interested. That day, I remember, he told us how the carvings in many cathedrals in Europe were the means by which the artists of olden time could express their sense of humour and he cited instances of the humour in those carvings. After a short call, Father said we must not keep him any longer. This is my recollection of that conversation: Bishop Brooks. People think that because I am a bishop I am busy. I'm not busy.

My father. I feel sure that we have

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices: Single copy, 5 cents; foreign, 6 cents; postage paid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ARBOTT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, or for advertising space, should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., as Second-Class Matter for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed in U.S.A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular place should apply to the nearest Christian Science Reading Room, or, if none is near, they are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising changes given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-3 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 535 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 256 Geary Street, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIAN: Collins House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 502 Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 620 Van Ness Bldg.
Seattle, 410 Columbia Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, (including)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HEBREW AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE HEBREW AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

In Praise of Rupert Brooke

Rupert Brooke, as all poets, would wish to stand or fall chiefly by his poetry, and in the ultimate judgment of poetry no external circumstance whatever has the weight of a single word. . . . To say that only under the actual conditions could these sonnets have been written is not to the point. Experience of the conditions is common enough; the rare thing is the genius of the poet, and we know that this will fulfill itself be the conditions what they may. It is well to be clear in this matter. We must not suppose, as has sometimes been loosely suggested, that Brooke, in answering a national call, was stirred to a new and profounder poetic expression. At the time when his poetic power was moving in its fullness, it happened to find itself concerned with a great national crisis. The intensity with which this crisis seized his imagination produced poetry which must endure; also it determined him to take up arms. But the two results were not dependent on each other, and to pretend that they were is a sophism of the kind that he would scornfully have repudiated. Had he for any reason been disqualified for service, the poetry would have come in no less certain measure. . . . But there are already, as I believe there always will be, great numbers of people to whom the name of Rupert Brooke means something, while his poetry, strictly speaking, means nothing. . . . The homage that has instinctively been paid for three hundred years to Philip Sidney by people who know not a line of his poetry, and scarcely an event of his life, is wholesome and springs from the better parts of human nature. And so it is with Rupert Brooke. —John Drinkwater, in Prose Papers.

In the masterpieces there is absolutely no room for accident. Every smallest detail, each fold of drapery, each leaf in each smallest spray of leafage, is where it must be, and is of proper form and inevitable size to

Collector's Serendipity

THAT'S four green ones I've got. And three brown ones. Did you know I'd got four green ones? Why, a censorious world asks, should anyone want to have four green ones? But the virtuoso goes on his mad career unheeding. Guy is not the only reasonable creature in our community. If you look at our walls you will see a remarkable assortment of what are called "speculative oil paintings" or "well-executed water-color drawings." If you run your eye along the shelves you will detect as tattered a regiment of cropped quartos and imperfect duodecimos as ever craned out for notice in that doubtful place of lost books over whose portals is the inscription, "All these Sixpence."

It would indeed, be odd if Guy, and in due course Poggin (Penelope's attitude towards the business is thoroughly feminine; that is to say, her collecting is partly imitative and partly companionable), did not run through the whole gamut of sensations which the ardent collector knows. Some day they will doubtless have the rapture of sitting down to an oil-painting which is so speculative as to be invisible and of seeing it grow under the cleaner's hand into a recognizable presentment of a face, or a tree, or a rocky coast, or whatever lies beneath the varnish and grime.

They may also come to realize how fleeting rapture can be, and re-live those few tantalizing minutes when from the gloom of age-long varnish emerged the Queen of the Adriatic, looking as fresh and fair as Aphrodite, the seaborne herself, with the gondolas, the palaces, the gay crowds, and the very light-necks (as one dare asseverate) of Guardi's own brush emerged, glowed and vanished.

If the experience teaches them nothing else it will teach them to leave methylated spirit alone, and to stick to the innocuous half-potato or the

relatively harmless yellow soap on a bit of soft rag.

Guy and Poggin will doubtless come to know the merits of that quality in a man which Horace Walpole called "serendipity," the faculty of lighting on a thing which you want particularly just when you want it. They will revel in the experience of discovering a first edition of Gray's Elegy in the untidy window of a small bookshop, in the purchase of the same for the ridiculous sum of eighteen pence, and in the subsequent walk homeward with head striking the stars.

Unless the memory of the rising generation is better than that of its parents, they will no doubt discover, on consulting the works of reference, that they were a decade or so out in their estimate of the first edition's date and that their purchase is really worth about a penny, being not only a mere reprint but tattered at that. But they may none the less give thanks for having been serendipitous for however brief a space. So long as you think the thing you want is the thing you want and not another thing, you have your heart's desire. If you have not got your heart's desire, then you have got something else. In later life collecting is like that, one part serendipity and the other ninety-and-nine parts experience.

In the golden years it is all serendipity, because everything that you want is what you want. If it ceases to have that character you turn to and want something else; all things under the sun or moon are to be desired, picked up, and put into your trouser's pocket. . . . so long as the Eye of Authority is turned inward in contemplation of virtue rather than outward in search of lapses therefrom.—H. T. Sheringham in "Ourselves When Young."

Thinking cannot be clear until it has had expression.—Henry Ward Beecher.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One sharp, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders, and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

Where the dark-leaved laburnum's drooping clusters
Reflect athwart the stream their yellow lustres,
And intertwined the cassia's arms unite,
With its own drooping buds, but very white.
Where on our side are covert branches hung,
Among which the nightingales have always sung
In leafy quiet: where to pry, aloof,
Atween the pillars of the sylvan roof,
Would be to find where violet buds were nestling,
And where the bee with cowlslip bells was wrestling.
—Keats.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1922

EDITORIALS

VLADIVOSTOK stands at the windy end of a street down which at any moment there may blow a miniature cyclone. The street is the strip of Pacific coast and hinterland known as the Pri-Amur, of the Russian maritime provinces of Eastern Siberia. At present Vladivostok is the seat of a provisional Pri-Amur Government which, since May 26 of last year, has stubbornly maintained a so-called constitutionalist, and certainly anti-Bolshevik, local

Beleaguered Vladivostok

regime. Japanese benevolent neutrality was of great assistance in establishing that Government, and Japan is known to look with considerable favor on it now. In northern Saghalien, where Japan's supervision of the titular Russian Government is something more than formal, that selfsame Russian Government derives its authority from Vladivostok. Its enemies call it pro-Japanese without, it must be confessed, much evidence therefor save a joint understanding on both sides to prefer almost any government to that of the Bolsheviks.

Now, the leading Bolshevik Government of Eastern Siberia, that of Chita, is at one and the same time waging war on the Pri-Amur constitutionalists and sitting in conference with the Japanese (now temporarily adjourned) at Dairen. While on the one hand the Chita Red army captures Khabarovsk and presses toward Iman, barely 200 miles north of Vladivostok, on the other Japan coolly treats with the Chita delegates concerning subjects such as the Vladivostok forts, which virtually confer on the Bolshevik representatives a potential all-Siberian mandate. What wonder that the weak "bourgeois" government of Vladivostok asks where and who its friends are.

The Pri-Amur Government professes to believe that Japan fully means what she says when she promises to withdraw from Siberia as soon as a stable government is set up. There is no question of what the Chita Government believes on this point. Frequently and vociferously its spokesmen have accused Japan of making secret pacts, primarily with France, looking toward the permanent Japanese exploitation of rich and undeveloped Eastern Siberia. Only the other day General Joffre's presence in Japan was seized upon as an occasion for the Delta News Bureau, Chita's official and up-to-date information service, to give out that an understanding of this kind had been confirmed by secret plenipotentiary powers accorded to the hero of the Marne. Chita, professing no faith in Japan's promises, sits at the council table with her and discusses measures whose tacit effect may be the betrayal of Vladivostok, which does put faith in Japan's promises. Surely, no stranger maze of foreign policy than this has come out of Russia, east or west.

Americans must have some interest in the Government, whether it be of pro-Japanese origin or not, which is the only non-Soviet Government in all Russia. Let there be no illusion about the blandishments to liberalism of the Pri-Amur régime, however. It is an emergency affair, based on genuine popular sentiment against the Bolsheviks, it is true, but by no means strictly constitutional, as Americans understand the term. Among the classes of people to whom the franchise is refused we note "insane, deaf mutes, bankrupts and Bolsheviks." That is taking a leaf out of the Red book, necessarily no doubt in the compelling crisis of moderate government in the Russian Far East, but it must dull the enthusiasm of American sympathizers none the less. The truth is that the pendulum is swinging widely in Russia, and even peace-protesting Vladivostok has not hit the balance.

This much Vladivostok has done, however. It has sincerely attempted to cut itself away from the force-above-all reactionaries—the Horvaths, the Semenoffs and the rest, who have not hesitated to capitalize rank Tzarism on the one hand and promiscuous banditry on the other, in the noble cause of a reconstituted democratic Russia. That chapter is past, or should be past, and the manly disavowal of Semenoff, now on an ill-advised mission to the United States, by Foreign Minister Kolesnikoff of the Pri-Amur Government, should do much to clear the air among American students of conditions in Siberia. The Vladivostok Government is beleaguered by its open enemies and by its pretended friends. Ten months is a long time for any government to live in present-day Russia. Thus far, at any rate, the Pri-Amur régime deserves congratulations. The rest must be its own concern.

IN THE event that recognition of Mexico by the United States Government becomes a fact within a reasonably short time, there lies ready to hand an agency for the promotion of commercial relations with the sister republic that should prove of great value. The recent organization of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States is the outcome of an ardent desire on the part of leading Americans and representative Mexicans to establish a basis of mutual understanding and aid the respective governments in their task of maintaining friendly relations. When men like Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, place their names on the board of directors of such an enterprise as the Mexican Chamber of Commerce, it may be assumed that earnest effort underlies the entire movement.

There are a hundred and one reasons why Mexico and the United States should deal with each other on a basis of equality. While the internal political turmoils of the Mexican Republic proved unfortunate, and stayed development of natural resources, as well as prevented such intercourse with the outside world as peace alone could provide, still it is little less than remarkable that the country below the Rio Grande has managed to survive

at all and has kept its territory intact, such as it is today. Mexican currency retains its par value, while nearly every Latin-American republic, and the greater part of Europe, witnessed the depreciation of their moneys. Mexico, stretching north and south for a distance of 1942 miles, and with 762 miles as its greatest width between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, has in its wonderful soil a wealth that cannot be estimated in either American dollars or pesos. Every growing thing native to the semi-tropics is found within this territory. There is room for a population of a hundred million, instead of the fifteen or sixteen millions that the census shows.

The speakers bureau of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce has prepared a course of lectures on economic history, commercial geography, colonization, archaeology, social conditions, financial and industrial possibilities, travel and other subjects. This ought to prove of immense importance in making this organization a link in a chain uniting Mexico and the United States in a close bond. Political exigencies are not to be included in any present consideration of what can be done. It is to be hoped that intelligent statesmanship will prevail in Mexico City, as well as in Washington, in determining the future course of events. It is certainly true that Europe leaves it to the United States to point the way in Mexico, and whatever that country considers best undoubtedly will be acquiesced in by other nations.

Mexico is necessary to the reconstruction of the world on a basis that shall prove of lasting worth to peace. But not enough is known of that country as a whole. Mexico City has monopolized the attention of tourists and others entering there on business. That English-speaking people are at home in that capital may have been one reason. But with Spanish being taught quite generally in the north, future travelers in Mexico will find themselves provided with one of the best means for getting at the real heart of the Mexican people. The considerable number of Mexican youths in American universities and colleges is another factor that portends great hope for the future relations between the two countries.

To restore credit in a country that has gone through more than ten years of civil strife is no small thing. If successive American administrations have until recently been unable to see eye to eye with Mexico, that is a matter of the past that may be due to circumstances. So long as the future looms bright, nothing better can be expected than a clearing of the atmosphere, leaving a cloudless sky.

AMERICANS are wont to say, reassuringly though not perhaps boastfully, that there has never been a time in the history of the country when the people have not risen, willingly and loyally, to the support of its institutions and its ideals. There have been occasions in which the test has been applied, and no doubt there will be still other times when nationalism, or Americanism, or whatever it may be termed, will be the standard about which every true

friend of the Republic must rally. And there is no reason to apprehend that there will not always be, in the final analysis, a substantial adherence to the fundamentals which have always, since the foundation of the Nation, been regarded as its basis. But there are times now, as there have been times since the days before the Constitution was finally adopted, when the clamorous and insistent opposition to what may be called the administrative processes of a democratic government are made effective. The objection is never actually to the basic things, the groundwork, the structure of government. Neither is it, when honestly defined, a protest against the inevitable and undisguised tendencies of centralization as that centralization becomes more and more essential to the proper functioning of administrative machinery originally designed to meet needs which were not so great as have been placed upon it by the growth and development of the Nation.

But there are occasions, it must be admitted, when these protests quite faithfully simulate something more than friendly opposition or criticism. There is no desire now, and there never has been a time when the desire was to stifle or to check free and open discussion of governmental policies. As between the administrative authority and the people of the United States there have been no secret alliances, no hidden governmental policies. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf, there has been set up and fostered a great open forum in which every voter has a voice and in which he is assured a hearing if he has anything to say, either in support of or in opposition to proposed or existing governmental problems or policies.

This is the broad nationalism upon which the foundations of the Republic are laid, and it is upon that basis that the structure must be maintained. By these processes it has been possible usually to work out great national problems. Surely the time has not come to depart from a method which has so convincingly proved its worth. And yet there is today, possibly more generally than ever before, a tendency toward what may unequivocally be denominated as class rule, or at least class domination. These movements are not always thus defined. The term is somewhat objectionable to American sensibilities, and when the movements are self-named they are called blocs, or fusions, or associations or something of the sort, to indicate really what they are not, and to absolve themselves from any imputation of sectionalism, sovietism, or class consciousness. Those who teach and proclaim pure Americanism shun every appearance of things un-American.

Now this tendency toward the assertion of class consciousness, for it is nothing else, whatever name may be given it, is not in line with what the people of the United States know to be the accepted and acceptable methods of government. There can be no sectional or class divisions or segregations in a Nation which has for its purpose the protection and the betterment of all the people as a whole. No selfish advantage should be claimed or sought, and it is no defense of the demands of those who openly seek privileges for themselves that others have been permitted to enjoy an unfair economic advan-

tage. The reasonableness or justice of the demand of a class or faction is not established by the fact that those asserting and seeking to enforce it are in a majority, nor yet because they act openly and ostensibly as the chosen representatives of the people of a class or section. An assumed right enforced by such processes cannot be defended any more logically than the acquisition of a privilege by the processes which the champions of political freedom so properly condemn. The fact should not be lost sight of that in a democracy the theory of class or bloc rule is wrong fundamentally. Any basis of government which cannot be generally applied lacks the greatest essential. The need today, as it is clearly emphasized, is a broader outlook and a return to the established basis of the Union: One for all and all for one.

PUBLIC opinion in the United States is now, and probably always will be, divided upon the subject of a federalized civil service system. There are inherent objections to the restrictions which it has placed upon the once free-and-easy methods by which the victorious partisans parceled out to their sympathetic aides and accomplices the spoils of office. This process, applied wherever there was a change in administration in Washington, affected numerous coveted posts at home and abroad, and it is because those of the Republican faith were so long in office following the Civil War, and indeed until the first election of Grover Cleveland as President, that there remains among some Republicans this hereditary animosity to what to them may seem a perplexing and not an altogether beneficent rule. But despite the rather insistent denunciation of the civil service restrictions by partisan politicians, the tendency has long been to broaden, rather than to narrow the application of the system, both nationally and in the states and cities. It must be that the majority of public opinion favors the ultimate destruction of the spoils-of-office system, whatever may be the shortcomings of the civil service law as it is administered.

There is, nevertheless, a vulnerable point in that law which astute and well-informed partisans are always ready to attack. There is nothing new or particularly original in the views expressed a few days ago by the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Daugherty, in his criticisms of the system before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. He expressed the belief that the application of the rule to all civil positions in the federal service operated as a shield for inefficiency; that those who have come to believe themselves entrenched in their positions and protected from the operation of a reasonable merit rule, do not give to the Government their best efforts. Mr. Daugherty is in an excellent position to judge accurately, but perhaps he is not able, at the moment at least, to compare the methods he disapproves with the one he assumes to believe possesses points of advantage. He says he would rather take the recommendations of a political committee, either Democratic or Republican, for the appointment of departmental employees than to depend upon the so-called merit tests under the civil service.

The unfailing efficiency of the civil service system need not even be intimated or suggested while asking Mr. Daugherty to recall, as he certainly should be able to do, the pernicious abuses which once existed under the spoils system in national politics. Surely he would not advise a return to such conditions. If he has lost the picture in memory he has but to go, sometime when absent from Washington, to almost any state house or city hall where the rule he regards so kindly is still in vogue, and mentally check up on the processes he sees applied. He may not be convinced. He may be inclined to insist that there may be something better than the civil service method of selection, but he may at the same time be willing to admit that there is nothing worse in politics than the discredited spoils system.

Perhaps there is something better than the civil service plan as it is administered in the United States. Surely the method as it is applied in Washington is not above criticism. There is gross and inexcusable inefficiency, no doubt, just as Mr. Daugherty insists. But the remedy cannot be found where he believes it exists. The method he defends has had its day in American politics, and it has been discarded, and not mistakenly, by the better judgment of those of both the principal political parties. The search should be for something better, not for something worse than the methods now endured.

THE calendar tells the story convincingly enough. In 1926 fifty years will have passed since the observance, in the city of Philadelphia, of the hundredth anniversary of the United States as a Republic. Many who today can look back upon that celebration, of which the great exposition so clearly emphasized and illustrated the industrial, commercial and educational achievements of a progressive people, are able to recall what seemed to them the tremendous age of the Nation as an institution. A hundred years! And yet, in retrospect, how brief, how surprisingly brief, seem half that number of years which have passed since 1876. Already preparations are being made for the fitting observance of the approaching sesquicentennial, also in the city where the historic Liberty Bell first proclaimed the Nation's independence. There have been many national and international expositions held in the United States in the last half-century, each marking a milestone in the history of the Western Continent, and each as definitely recording in its own way an era of progress, but it is possible that of all these none appealed as strongly to the patriotism and national pride of the people of the country as did the first.

It seems strange to think that a replica of the exposi-

tion of 1876, if it could be set up today, would be unique because of its antiquatedness. Many who saw the original collection saw it as a unique display of the newest and the most advanced products of a progressive civilization. And so it must be that the progress of the world is comparative, after all. The people of no day and generation can claim that they have even approached perfection in the arts and natural sciences. Thus it is that these periodical assemblings of the newest things in invention, in manufacture, in production and in education are not that those responsible for them may boast of their achievements, or that they may lay claim to superior attainments. They do, rather, mark the stages of progress, much as enduring milestones and monuments are erected along the way. Those who do the work of the world tomorrow or next year will surpass, in achievement and accomplishment, those who preceded them, and they, too, will place their marks along the path, much as the grizzly bear in his western forest range marks his extreme length by indentations with his claws upon the bark of a tree-trunk, not to boast of his size or strength, but as a test to be met by those who may follow.

After each of these representative national or international expositions the assertion is invariably ventured that the people have had enough of such things. It was said after the exposition in Chicago in 1893, after that in St. Louis in 1904, after the recent one in San Francisco, and probably after each of those held elsewhere in the United States and in Europe. But no such forecast can be substantiated, even circumstantially. It might as well be said that the practice of holding such exhibitions should have stopped after the first great event in Philadelphia in 1876, as to say that today the end of the road of progress has been reached. Each of these undertakings makes its own opportunity, creates its own demand, if not its actual need. And a sesquicentennial, for the purposes of a national exhibition, is just as important and just as auspicious as a centennial or any other arbitrarily marked period in the scale of years or centuries. The thing to be observed and emphasized is not the achievement of years, but the achievements which those years have brought. With nations, as with individuals, the important consideration is not the number of years passed, but the measure of progress and accomplishment which has been recorded.

Editorial Notes

IT is becoming increasingly evident that Russia is junking important parts of her Communist program and adopting courses that she once decried as too capitalistic. The Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung reports a meeting of officials in the Russian Naval Academy at which the question of a fleet was discussed and the resolve of the Commissariat of Finance to legalize the private possession of gold, silver, foreign drafts and coins of all kinds, and to abolish the law calling for the turning over to the State of all such property. Then, too, there is the fact that now all railroad fares and freight rates are figured in pre-war rubles. These things do not sound as important as they really are. They mean that as Russia settles down she must attempt a more conservative system if the Lenine-Trotsky party is to endure.

THE so-called "Museum of Hate," a new section of a French war museum in Paris, is hardly to be applauded. This department is filled with German medals and documents collected since the armistice, the majority of the latter being decidedly hostile to France. Of course the aftermath of any war produces a deal of aggrieved protest and reproach from a defeated people, and the idea of exhibiting it in a victorious country and so prolonging and emphasizing the hatreds that made the war is deplorable. It is the part of the victor to ignore such matters as far as possible, and if they cannot be ignored entirely, they should be a part of governmental consideration and not flaunted like a red rag before the citizenship, thus provoking a mob tendency that, to say the least, is not pretty.

THE expressed opinion of Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, that one result of the Genoa conference will be "the return of Russia to the economic system of Europe," is interesting, coming, as it does, from a European statesman who may be supposed to have knowledge of the situation. The resumption of dealings between Russia and the rest of Europe and the necessary recognition of certain obligations on Russia's part cannot but bring the world nearer a more stabilized condition. As has been pointed out before, Russia is drawing nearer her old status, in foreign relations, of course by perceptible degrees. It is to be hoped that the Genoa conference will quicken this movement and redouble the reconstruction activities all over Europe.

ACCORDING to a recent Galveston (Tex.) paper, the national organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America has never called a strike since its inception in 1887. This would seem to be a record for a union and one that exhibits this organization as particularly susceptible to arbitration or the recipient of liberal treatment. The union has not been careless of its power, by any means, for it has had many of its recommendations adopted by the United States Government and has worked for many aids in navigation. This organization sets an example, for it illustrates that peaceable discussions may lead to settlements which prove satisfactory to both sides and are usually the most permanent.

THE proposed trip to Alaska next summer of President Harding will undoubtedly be more than a mere pleasure jaunt. During recent months there has been much demand from Alaskan sources for a more centralized government there and a lessening of the bureaucratic administration at Washington. The President, while there will possibly look into these matters and gather a first-hand impression of what Alaska really needs. While no provisions have been made for stops in Canada, it is to be hoped that the President will stop at Victoria, Vancouver, or Prince Rupert, for the Canadian public is undoubtedly eager to see him.

Mexico's Place Among Nations

The Republic's Sesqui- centennial